## HOWE'S NEW

## VIOLIM WITHOUT A MASTER

CONTAINING

Hew and Complete Rules and Exercises, and all necessary Instruction,

TOGETHER WITH UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PIECES OF MUSIC, EMBRACING

# SCOTCH AND IRISH AIRS, POLKAS, WALTZES, MARCHES, QUICKSTEPS, CONTRA AND FANCY DANCES, QUADRILLES, &C.

BY ELIAS HOWE.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY ELIAS HOWE, AGT., 103 COURT STREET.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1803, by WILLARD Hows, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

### HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE.

In six numbers, 75 cents per number; or the six, bound, with morocco backs and covers, \$6.00. WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, POST PAID, ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

WILL BE SENT BI MAIL, TOOL TAID, ON MICHIEF OF THE TAILOU
No. 1, HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
WALTZES. Peri
reams on the Ocean
Kiss, or Il Bacio
Lily of the Valley. D'Albert 8 POLKA MAZURKAS. Over the Summer SeaVerdi 27
Mabel Godfrey 1 Blue Bird Polka Redowa. Weingarten 4 Krieger's Einzugs C. Faust 18 Then You'll Remember Me. 27 On Wings of Night C. Faust 36 Golden Robin Polka 28 Sanger's Lust (Singer's Joy)Herrmann 34 Democraten Schottische 16
No. 2, HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
ABOUT 10 OF THE PRINCIPAL MELODIES, AS POTPOURRIS, FROM EACH OF THE OPERAS OF
"Lucia di Lammermoor," "Il Trovatore," "Grande Duchesse," "Martha."
No. 3. HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
Roses Waltzes. O'.Metra 112 Fragrant Violet. Spindler 90 Selection from "Le Prophete" 114 Mocking Bird. 106 Sounds from Home Waltzes. Gung'l 91 Grand Russian March. 99 Kathleen Mayonracea. 101 Her Bright Smile. 107
Set of Language Oundrilles Wengarten 93   Carnival of Venice. 99   No one to Love . 102   Cheer, Boys, Cheer 108
Rode's celebrated Air.         89 Tyrolienne Waltz.         100 Mary of Arcyle         102 Not for Joseph.         109 Departed Days.           123 Traincaux Mazurka.         120 Belle Brandon.         103 On the Beach.         109 Departed Days.
Tanz Jubel Polka.       118       Power of Love.       122       If I Had But A Thousand A Year.       103       Flying Trapeze.       109         Marseilles Hymn.       119       Last Rose of Summer.       124       Twilight Dews.       16       Captain Jinks.       110
Contract Chimbert 97 Selection from "H Lowbert " Lowb 96 Giner's Warning 10. I Down Broadway 110
Schmidt's Sonata. No. 3. 85 " " La Somanubula " 116 When the Swallows Homeward Fly. 105 Champagne Charlie. 111 Immer Heiterer Galop. 88 " " Traviata". 120   Thourart so Near and yet so Far. 105
No. 4, HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
Overture to "Crown Diamonds" Auter 125   Cuius Animam. Rossini 152   Wearing of the Green. 136   Un in a Balloon 139
Beethoven's Sonata No 1
Mendelssohn's Songs without Words. Bolero in "Dream of Destiny" 134 Remembrance of Heidelburg March 146 Little Maggie May
No. 4
No. 9
No. 5, HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
Banks of the Beautiful Dannbe Waltzes 165   Valeska Polka Mazurka
Maiden's Prayer. 170 Plonghboy Schottische Holden 175 Taylor "Parlow 187 Merry Danee. 182 Heimweh Jungmann 176 Margie Schottische. 173 Mocking Bird "Holden 191 Lady Walpole's Reel. 183 Traumerei Schumann 180 Esmeralda. 204 Flick and Flock "Strauss 194 College Hornpipe. 183
Talmerei Schland 16 Sicilian Circle 203 Galop " 198 Money Musk 196 Tyrolienne Waltz. Spindler 179 Auld Lang Syne. 181 Caledonia " 201 Portland Faney. 190
Wedding Polka Bach 178 Coming Thro' the Rye 181 Danish Dance 197 Hill's Victory
Much-Beloved Polka Herrmann 174   Fisber's Hornpipe
No. 6, HOWE'S DUETS FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN OR FLUTE, CONTAINS,
Where is the German Fatherland
Bruder Lustig (Jolly Brother) Galop. 205 Petronella 244 Seventh Lancers' Quadrilles. 209 Il Segreto. 230 In Wilker Haste Galop Faust 206 Flowers of Spring. 231 Gluck Auf (Good Luck) Quickstep. 208 Linda March. 230
Renze ni Galop
Fata Morgana Polka Mazurka. Strauss 225 Barcarole ("Vespres Siciliennes") 237 Alpen March, or Sounds from the Alps 213 From the Earliest
Serious Family Polkn

The Arrangements in Nos. 3, 5 & 6 are very simple and easy, and Nos. 1 & 4 are a little more difficult.

## HOWE'S NEW

## VIOLIM WITHOUT A MASTER

CONTAINING

Ach und Complete Aules und Exercises, und ull necessury Instruction,

TOGETHER WITH UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PIECES OF MUSIC, EMBRACING

SCOTCH AND IRISH AIRS, POLKAS, WALTZES, MARCHES, QUICKSTETS, CONTRA AND FANCY DANCES, QUADRILLES, &C.

BY ELIAS HOWE.

BOSTON:

Published and Sold by Elias Howe, 103 Court St.

Subred according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by ELIAS HOWE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the District of Massachusetta.

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

## . H & F2

#### INDEX.

Abmham's Danghter... 130 | Caller Herrin....... 111 | Fairy Belle........... 129 | Il Bonducani ........ 148 | Song of the Battle Eve.. 195 O Naunie wilt thou gaug. 118 | Sally come up Schottisc, 155 Adeline Waltz...... 140 | Carnival of Venice..... 137 | Fox Hunter's Jig...... 105 | Italian Monfrina ...... 147 | Loch-Errnch side...... 111 | O would I were a boy aga. 129 | Splashing of the Churn. 103 Argyle is my name. ... 109 | Camstroden's Rant..... 104 | Florentine Air .......... 136 | John Anderson, my Joe. 112 | Laughing eyes Polka ... 144 | Petticoat loose Jig ...... 113 | Stack the Rags ....... 98 Andrew Carey. 101 And the way to Galway. 97 Cameroa got his wife 115 Frenct Hall. 115 Jennie's Bawbee. 125 Le Ressignolo Waltz. 140 Pat Mahoney's Jig. 100 Sheriff Muir. 117 Frenct Hall. 115 Jennie's Bawbee. 125 Le Ressignolo Waltz. 140 Pat Mahoney's Jig. 100 Sheriff Muir. 117 All the way to Galway. 97 Cameroa got his wife 115 Frencet Hall. 115 Jennie's Bawbee. 125 Le Ressignolo Waltz. 140 Pat Manoney's Jig. 100 Sheriff Muir. 117 Annie Polka Redowa 141 Adelaide Polka Redowa 141 Adelaide Polka Redowa 141 African Manalistair. 121 Core, restin this bosom. 97 Favorite Scotch March. 117 Jack in the Green. 100 Military Polka. 141 Peeler and the Goat, The. 98 Spanish Dance. No. I. 140 Adjutant's Quickstep. 126 Converted and Description of Redown 141 Adjutant's Quickstep. 126 Converted and Polka Redows 141 Jessie, the flower of Dum. 110 My Jo. Janet. 114 Paddy, now wont you be. 97 Spanish Dance. No. 2. 140 Adjutant's Quickstep. 126 Converted and Polka Redows 141 Jessie, the flower of Dum. 110 My Jo. Janet. 114 Prince of Wales Waltz. 139 Such a parcel of Rogues. 123 Converted and Park Indian American Park Indian American Park Indian American Park Indian American Park Indian And maid wad he marri 110 | Cauld Kale in Aberdeen. 113 | Good night and joy be. 110 | Jackson's Waltz...... 147 | My Heart and Late.... 118 | Prima Donna Waltz... 140 | Sally Kelly........ 123 Arethusa...... 101 Comin' thro' the Broom. 118 Green Tree......... 118 Kathleen O' Moore..... 102 My only Joe and deary O. 112 Pirate's Chorus....... 129 Sisters The........ 138 Arethusa. 101 Comin' thro the Broom. 118 Green 1195 And Market O Moore 102 ay only 30c and dearly 0. 112 Pea Nt. Gal. 129 Titana's Favorite Polka. 143 Armagh Nightcap. 102 Coddy clawed her. 113 Grinder. 100 Kildroughalf Fair. 112 My Love is but a Lassic. 112 Pea Nt. Gal. 129 Titana's Favorite Polka. 143 Armagh Nightcap. 102 Coddy clawed her. 113 Grinder. 100 Kick the Rogues out. 104 Moll Brooks. 98 Pearl Polka. 141 To Danton me. 119 Athol Cummer's Strath. 119 Croppies Fig. aowo. 103 German Polka. 129 Kilealdrum. 116 Mayfield Polka. 130 Polish Mazurka. 145 Terry Heigh. 100 God save the Queen. 130 Kelvin Grove 124 Money in both pockets. 97 Paddy O'Rafferty 106 Tara's Harp. 107 Gazelle Relowa. 145 Kitty of Coleraine. 97 Monet Redowa Waltz. 136 Peeler's Jacket. 108 Toss the Feather 109 Bonoiest Lass in all the. 117 | Cleone Waltz..... 136 Border Widaw's Lament 129 | Conscript Waltz. . . . . 136 Bronze horse Gnliep.... 146 | Clara Muzurka . . . . . . 137 Growling old woman ... 108 Kitty Oulart...... 97 Musidora Mazurka ..... 137 Paddy Snap ..... 109 Tullochgornm ..... 112 Go to the Devil and shake 107 Kiss me sweetly ...... 123 Moll Roone ..... 100 Pinkell's Strathspey .... 152 This is na my ain Lassie, 112 Barbara Allen 114 Crucovic Varsovienne... 142 Geese in the Bog...... 108 Kate Anderson...... 117 Moudiewart The...... 115 Piper's Dance.... 102 Two Penny Jig ..... 99 Gavot De Vestris ...... 137 Kansas Waltz .......... 117 Miss Warrenden's Strat. 123 Post-horn Waltz ....... 138 Traincaux Mazurka.... 137 Gallop in Gustavus.... 140 Kissed Yestere'en ..... 117 Moreen ...... 106 Polwart on the Green ... 123 Teddy and Molly ... 97 Bay of Biseay Polka ... 142 | Caledonian Hunt..... 125 Baltighoran Jig ...... 109 Cow boy ...... 117 Green Bushes ...... 101 Kenmore is on and awa. 120 Moll Roe in the morning. 109 The Praties are dug and. 99 Tatther Jack Walch .... 102 Black Eagle 123 Celebrated Spanish Maz, 146 German Redowa 142 Lewis Gordon 112 Mrs. Casey 106 Punch and Judy Set 131 Thou art gane awar from, 118 Brks of Aberfeldie 115 Cazorti 126 Great Exhibition Polks 144 Lewis Gordon 111 Morgiana in Ireland 105 Quaker's Wife 111 Teddy Mc.Shane 101 Berks of Aberfeldie ..... 115 | Cazorti ...... 126 Gypsey's Dance ...... 148 Lothian Lassie ....... 116 Mc.Lochlan's Scotch Mea.121 Raw Recruits, No. 1 130 There ne'er be peace till. 121 Time was thy locks were, 117 Ben Lomond ... 122 Drige of Carotan ... 101 Groves of barney ... 102 Benederti Sia La Madre ... 138 Dundarton Drums ... 112 Dundarton Drums ... 112 Gala Water ... 148 Lassies, look before you. 113 Morgan Rattle ... 148 Red, red Rose ... 115 Dundarton Drums ... 115 Blow the can lie out ... 102 Dashing White Sergeant, 121 Blow the windy morning, 103 Dops of Whiskey ... 98 Haggamur Fere on Sam ... 90 Lock Brigade Camp ... 143 Dublas Streets ... 100 Dublin Streets ... 100 Dublin Streets ... 100 Dublin Streets ... 100 Dublin Streets ... 101 Rocks of Caskell ... 103 Weary Pund O'Tow ... 116 My Boy Tommy ... 117 Rocks of Caskell ... 103 Weary Pund O'Tow ... 118 Lassies look before you. 118 Morgan Rattle ... 104 Rate of Tulloch ... 126 The was triument of the ... 97 Lady Betty's Reel ... 116 My wife a winsome wee. 117 Rate of Tulloch ... 126 Wigner ... 126 Wigner ... 127 Wear ... 127 Wear ... 128 Wigner ... 128 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 128 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 129 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 129 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 129 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 120 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 121 Use in the Morgan Rattle ... 120 Use in Blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 110 Dusty Miller 120 Here awa', there awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 120 Here awa', there awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 120 Here awa', there awa', there awa', the blue Bells of Scotland 120 Here awa', there awa', the Lather the Wig. 100 Merry Girls of Dublin 99 Rides of Dublin 99 Rides of Dublin 90 Rides of Dubl What the Deil ails you. 120 Wren The ..... 104 Wha wadna fight for Ch. 115 Willie Cameron ...... 123 Bonnie Eloise. . . . . . 129 Duval's Polka Redowa . . 145 Hand Organ Polka . . . . 130 Les Soupir's Mazurka . . 137 Maggie Lauder ...... 121 Ricci's Waltz ..... 140 We're all a Nid Nid Nod. 125 Beethoven's last Waltz - 116 Derry Down. . . . . . 106 Harier's March . . . . . 105 Leipsic Polka . . . . . 139 Bold Soldier Bov. . . . 97 Dandy O . . . 109 Humors of Castle Lyons. 107 La Madrillianc. . . . 127 Bonnie House of Airlie . 122 Disappointed Coquette . 100 Hattie Schottische . . . 111 Lady Harriet Hope's Reel 119 Nine pint Coggie ...... 113 Raw Recruits. No. 2 .... 130 Well may the keel row. 114 Norah Creena...... 98 Renedine. ..... 106 When the Kye come ho. 113 Bonnie Brier Bush..... 124 Dermot Astore...... 99 Health from the cup.... 102 Lady Mary Ramsay's Str. 119 Nelly Polka Redowa .... 143 Rakes of Mallow ...... 109 What's a' the steer Kim. 112 Bonnie Scotch Lassie... 110 Dear Irish Boy...... 101 Humors of Donnybrook. 103 La Grange Waltz..... 147 Nightingale Waltz..... 139 Russiau Mazurka...... 147 Wha'll be King but Ch. 121 Noch Bonin Shin Do. 108 Rattle the Cash. 102 Widow Malone. 98
New Polish Dance. 128 Rohin Adair. 114 Winnowing Sheet. 99 Bold Dragoon. 109 English Mazurka 140 I would rather than Irel. 101 Leather away with the 108 Oonach, or while gazing 101 Scotch Bonnet 124 When the wind blows 111 Brown Irich Girl. 103 Emilie Redowa 145 Irish spinning wheel 98 Low backed Car. 107 Open the door softly 102 Scotch Dance. Hither Cy. 118 Wearing of the Green. 107 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 105 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 105 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 105 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 106 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 107 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 108 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 109 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 100 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 100 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 100 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 101 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 102 | Brown 1718 1 offic. | 103 | Brown 1718 1 office. | 104 | Brown 1718 1 office. | 105 Captain O' Kane. 101 Favorite Freach Waltz. 136 Is it the Friest you want? 99 Lizzie Folka Redowa. 141 O, winstle and File brewed a peck- 115 Sir Roger De Coverly. 128 Yellow Stockings. 166 Love's young dream. 104 O, if Jockey would but. 111 Sicilicanne. 127 Yellow Stockings. 277 Yellow Stockings. 168 La Pirouette Polka. 144 O, if Jockey would but. 111 Sicilicanne. 177 Yourself along with me. 103 Caledonian Laddie. 124 Finterat wi' the gray tail. 111 Limerick Races. 129 Off she goes. 17 St. Patrick was a goods. 106 Zalma Orientale. 127 Lass of Pape's Mill. 124 O Lasse art thou Sieping. 125 Sweet Emmariz 2. 165 Zapeads. 106 Zapeads. 107 Zapeads. 10

### THE FIRST RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

#### OF THE NOTES.

MUSICAL sounds are represented by signs written on or between five parallel lines. These signs bear the term of Notes, and are called by these seven letters:

The five parallel lines, with their four intermediate spaces, are called a Staff.

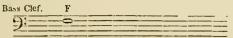


When a Note in its pitch exceeds the compass which the staff affords, small lines are added, which are called Ledger lines. See example.

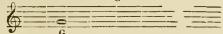
#### OF THE CLEFS.

To establish the names of the netes, so as to designate their pitch, a sign is placed at the beginning of each staff, which is called a Clef There are two kinds in common use:

1. The Bass or F Clef is marked on the 4th line, and serves for Bass voices, or Bass instruments, because it has the lowest pitch of all.



2. The G Clef, which is used for the Violin, has the highest pitch of all, and is placed on the 2d line of the staff. The note standing on the 2d line is then called G.



#### NOTES AND THEIR VALUE,



There are, then, six kinds of notes. The first kind is called a Wholo note, because it is the iongest in duration. The second kind is called Half note, because two make a whole one. The third kind is called Quarter note, because four make a whole one. The fourth sind, Eighth note, because eight make a whole one. The fifth kind, Sixteenth note, because sixteen make a whole one. The sixth kind, Thirty-second note, because thirty-two make a whole note. It is to be understood that the value of the notes teles to the duration of the arms in which they must be performed. Whatever time you give to a whole note, two half

notes require exactly the same time. Hence it is plain, that the half notes go twice as fast as a whole note; that the quarter notes go four times; the eighth notes, eight times; the sixteenth notes, sixteen times; and the 32d notes, thirty-two times as fast as a whole note.

#### OF THE DOT.

The Dot makes the note after which it is placed half as long again; thus, a dotted whole note will be worth three half notes. A dotted half note, three quarters. A dotted quarter note, three eighth notes. See example.



If two dots are placed after a note, the second dot has half the value of the first dot.

#### OF THE RESTS.

Rests are used where the performer has to cease playing. When a rest occurs, there must be a pause of the same duration as the note which it represents; therefore, there are as many kinds of rests, of the same value in duration, as there are notes. See example.



A whole rest is always marked below the line, and a half rest upon the line. See Ex.

The upper small line of a quarter rest shows always to the right side; and of an eighth rest, to the left side. See Example.

The dot is also employed with the rests, and increases their value in duration, in the same manner as with the notes.

#### OF TIME.

Every musical piece is divided into equal portions, called Measures; and after each measure is placed a vertical line, called a Bar. The measure is also divided into fractional parts, called Beats. How many beats a measure contains, depends on what kind of Time is marked at the beginning of a piece.

The most in use is called Common time, marked with a C; and cach measure contains, then, the value of a whole note, which is counted by four heats, to know that by each beat a quarter, or the value of a quarter note, must be performed. This time is also marked by 4, and called Four-quarter time, which is the same.

When common time is marked thus,  $\bigoplus$ , or  $\frac{2}{2}$ , it indicates that the measure is to be struck in two beats, instead of four beats. It is termed A-LA-BREVE time.

The beats must be counted exactly like the pendulum of a clock—not one beat fast and another slow.

Count in the common, or 2 time, equally, onc. The time, rouse each measure: to a labreve time, equally, one, two

#### THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

When marked 3, it is called Two-quarter time, and each measure contains the value of two quarter notes. Count one, two, to each measure.

Six-Eight Time contains the value of six eighth notes. This time is also struck in two beats, but at each beat three eighth notes, or their equivalent, must be performed.

Three-Four Time contains the value of three quarter notes. It is counted in three beats.

Three-Eight time contains the value of three eighth notes, and at each beat the value of an

eighth note is to be performed.



The figure 3 when placed over three eighth notes, or three sixteenth notes, is to mark that these three eighth or sixteenth notes must be performed in the same length of time as two eighth or sixteenth notes without a figure would require. In the same way, when the figure 6 is placed over six notes, they must be played in the time of feur notes.

#### OF THE SHARP, FLAT, AND NATURAL.

A sign called Sharp  $(\frac{1}{3})$ , before a note, serves to raise it a minor half-tone; and a Flat  $(\frac{1}{2})$  serves to lower it a minor half-tone. The Natural  $(\frac{1}{3})$  serves to annul a sharp or a flat, and restores a note to its natural pitch. The Double Sharp  $(\times)$  raises a note two minor half-tones, and the Double Flat lowers it two minor half-tones.

#### OF THE MODES.

In modern music we have two modes The first is called Major, and the second Minor. The natural scale, which is called Major, is composed of five whole tones and two half-tones. The two half-tones in the major scale must be from the third to the fourth, and from the seventh to the eighth. All major scales are formed after the fundamental scale, C major, and are always the same scales—only transposed.

When starting the scale with another note than C, the two half-tones are then displaced, and to establish the same proportion in the intervals, regarding the two half-tones, we employ

sharps and flats to raise and to lower the notes. See Example.



The regular succession of all the major scales with sharps, is found by beginning with C, and proceeding by exact fifths, ascending till you come to C again, which is then C sharp, and requires seven sharps. By descending in fifths, beginning with C, you will find all major modes in the flats.

#### OF SIGNS, AND ARTICULATION.

A Double Bar shows the end of a STRAIN. When dois are placed near these bars, they indicate that this part peace be grayed over again. When dois are placed near these be grayed over again.

is to be repeated. Thus:



When D. C. (DA CAPO) is marked at the end of a piece, it means it is to be played over again from the beginning till you see the word Fine, which indicates the end of the piece. The sign  $\mathcal{L}$  indicates that you are to return to a similar sign, and end at the word Fine.

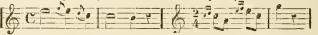
A Hold over a note or rest indicates that the same can be prolonged at pleasure.

There are two styles of articulation—the detached, and the flowing or slurred. When no sign is placed over or below the notes, they must be all detached, and, according to the character of the piece, in a more or less full manner.

Little dots placed over the notes indicate that they must be played in a short manner, employing very little bow. When two or more measures are united with a Slur, and dots are over all the notes which the slur includes, you are to play them all in one bowing, and each note must be detached in a very short manner, which is called Staccato.



An Appropriatura is a grace note placed above or below a principal note, and is indicated by small notes, which are generally half the value of the principal note. See example.



A TURN is composed of three grace notes placed before or after a principal note.



The TRILL, indicated by these letters, tr, is composed of two notes, which are to be played in rapid succession, alternately, until the value of the note is ended. The end of a trill is mostly written in small notes, for it can be ended in several ways.

#### ABBREVIATIONS OF NOTES.



#### ABBREVIATIONS OF ITALIAN WORDS.

Piano, (abbreviated p) soft; Pianissimo. (pp) very soft; Forte, (f) loud; Fortissimo, (ff) very loud; Crescendo, (cres.) gradually increasing in strength; Decrescendo, (decres) gradually decreasing; Dolce, sweet, soft; Ad libitum, at pleasure; Affetueso, tender and affecting; A tempo, in time; Coda, an end or finish; Con Spirito, with spirit; Maestose, majestic; Primo, first; Raltentando, slower and softer by degrees; Mezzo, middling, medium: Solo, for a single voice or instrument; Sva. signifies that the music over which it is placed is to be played an octave higher. Loco takes away the effect of Sva.

#### PROGRESSIVE LESSONS.

The notes in No. 1 are played with a half bow, but very darting, making a short rest between them



The following are the principal varieties of bowing that will be used in the Progressive Lessons, which the scholar must be familiar with before proceeding any farther. These, as far as No. 9, are to be practised in the following Exercise, which must be well understood before applying them. The pupil should practise diligently all the Preliminary Exercises, as it will very much facilitate his studies in the following lessons. A good beginning is sure to make a good ending, if persevered in.

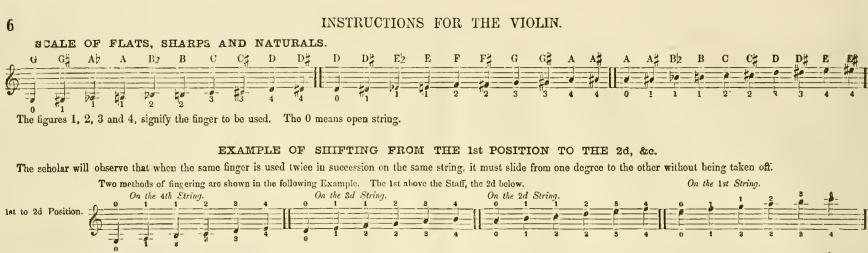


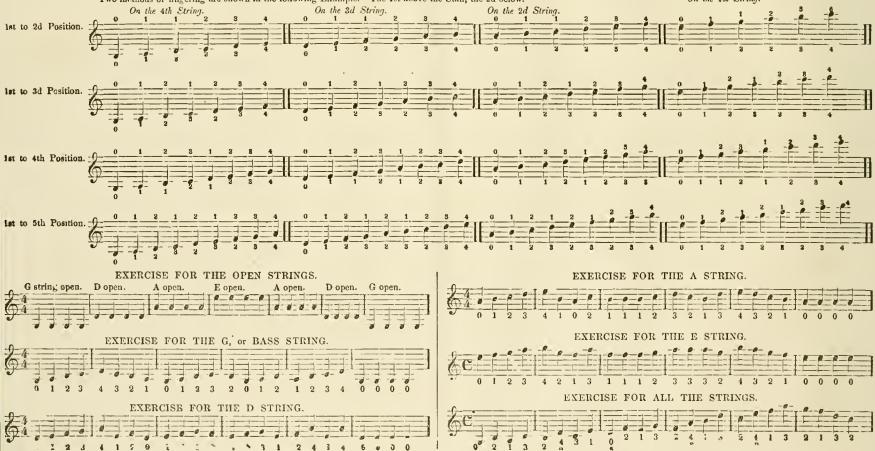
In all these varieties, use from one third to one half of the bow, except Nos. 1 and 2, which will require the whole bow. The position of the bow must be strictly attended to, in these varieties; that is, not to let the bow run off the strings at the upper end, or slide past the middle towards the hand. For instance, if an equal length of bow is used to each of the four notes in No. 7, the bow would run off the strings at the upper end; and in No. 8, where the bowing is reversed, the bow would slide past the middle, and reach the hand.

In No. 13, the seven slurred notes are played with the half bow down, and the other three with the half bow down, and the seven slurred notes are played with the half bow down, and the eighth with the half bow up. In No. 14, the first note is played with the half bow down, and the seven slurred notes with the half bow up. In No. 15, two notes are played with one stroke of the bow, making a short rest between each note. The other varieties the scholar will very easily understand, with a little practice, without any further explanation.

The Crotehet and Quaver, in Six-Eight time, and a short note between two long ones, are played in three different manners, which must be equally familiar to the scholar. The first manner is to play the short note which follows the long one with the same stroke of the bow, making a kind of short rest between them, as in the following Exercise.







#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VIOLIN

#### TUNING THE VIOLIN.

The Violin must be tuned by fifths in the following manner:



The 4th or biggest String open will be G, commonly called lower G, because it is the lowest Note on the Instrument; the 3d String open will be D; the 2d String open will be A; and the 1st String open will be E.

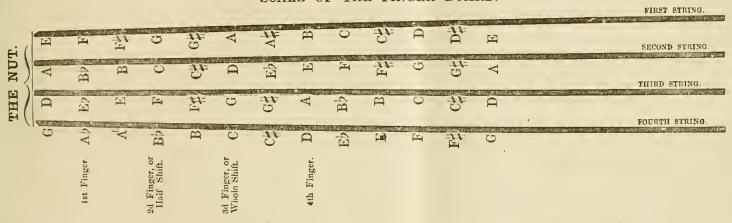
But if you cannot put the Violin in tune by the help of the former directions, measure out the 7th line or fret from the Nut, as seen in the following Diagram, and draw with a

little ink a line over the finger board at the same distance from the Nut as that line; then serew up the 1st String to as high a pitch as it can underately bear, and put your little finger on the aforesaid mark on the 2d String, and cause that String to give the same sound as the 1st String when open. Afterwards put your little finger on the same mark on the 3d string, and cause it to have the same sound as the 2d String when open. Observe the same method with the 4th string.

METHOD OF STOPPING IN TUNE.

If you cannot readily attain to stop in tune, you may then have recourse to the ensuing Diagram, wherein the Strings of the Violiu are represented and divided into Frets. Mark out the lines or frets with a pair of compasses, either with ink or bits of paper, and paste it on the Finger-board of your Violin. Thus you will easily discern every note, and with practice learn to stop in tune to a very great nicety

#### SCALE OF THE FINGER BOARD.



#### HOLDING THE VIOLIN.

The Violin must rest on the collar bone, and the chin be placed on the left side of the tail-piece, inclining a little to the right, and held horizontally with the left hand. The chin should rest partly on the belly on the left side of the tail-piece, and partly on the tail-piece itself. Care should be taken not to press too hard on the tail-piece, as it will alter the tension of the strings; sufficient pressure should be given to allow the hand freedom to glide up on the high notes. The neck of the Violin must rest between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand—beld gently over the first joint of the thumb and the third joint of the forefinger, so that it cannot sink down into the depths of the division between the finger and thumb. That part of the hand where the little finger is should be brought as near the finger-board as possible, in order that this shorter finger, like the others with bent joints, may fall perpendicularly on the strings. The elbow of the left arm should be drawn inwards under the middle of the Violin; but let it not touch the body, because it would sink the Violin too much towards the neck. Particular care should be taken not to let the Violin rest against a watch-guard, buttons, jewelry, or any other metal substance, as it will produce a jarring, disagreeable tone, very unphasant to a good musical ear

#### HOLDING THE BOW.

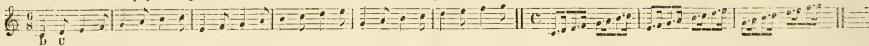
The Bow must be held with the right point of the thumb nearly an inch above the nut, the fingers a little curved on the outside, in a natural manner, the stick crossing the second joint of the first finger. The bowing must be quite straight when beginning on the nut; the point of the bow must be rather inclined forward than backward, the stick always inclined to the finger-board. You begin by placing the hair close upon the string, being careful not to press at the beginning, which stops the vibration.

Bowing is the most important thing on the Violin. The sound must be drawn, and not pressed. The first thing is to learn the use of the bow in a slow movement, beginning a sound very soft, and swelling at against the middle of the bow, and then diminishing it; this

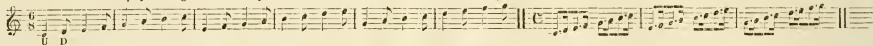
can be learned by playing the Scales.

When the composition begins with a note or a group of notes forming a part of the last bar of the first strain, it (or they) must be played with an up bow. When the first part of a bar does not commence with a rest, the first note of each bar should always be played with a down bow; but when the first note is preceded by a rest, it must be played with an up bow. Avoid moving the whole arm. The shoulder may make a little motion; the elbow rather more in leaving the loody: the wrist must act freely

The second manner is to play the long note with a down bow, and the short one with an up how. Example:



The third manner is to play the long note with an up bow, and the short one with a down bow. Example:



The scholar may think that it is useless to practise so much on the different varieties of bowing in the early part of his studies; if so, he will find his mistake before he gets half through the Progressive Lessons. As the bow is considered by all great masters of this instrument to be the soul of Violin playing, a few hours spent in practising some of its varieties, in the beginning, may not be considered as thrown away. I therefore advise the scholar to practise them frequently. A long note, and the short one that follows or precedes it, give to the scholar a difficulty, both in the time and bowing; and the following examples will serve to give him a correct idea of playing all such notes, wherever they may occur. The short notes in the following examples receive the same length of bow as the long ones do, whether it be a whole, half, or quarter bow. The half bow may be used in the following examples, commencing in the middle when the note begins with an up bow

Count four twice, or eight, in a measure; three for the pointed crotchet, and one for the quaver.



Count three in a measure; two for the minim, and one for the crotehet.





#### FINGERING OF THE CHROMATIC SEMITONES.

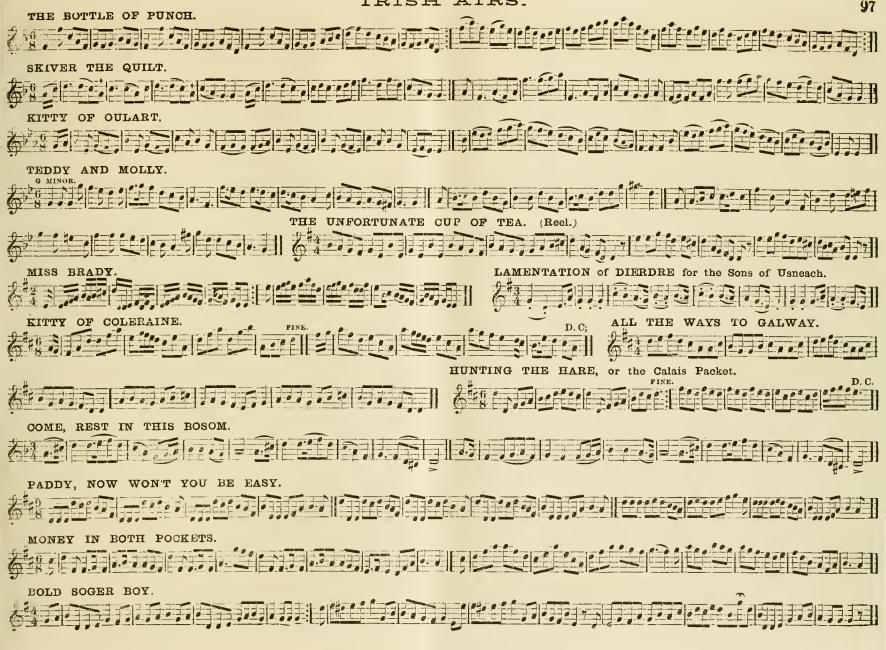
The following exercise shows the manner in which the chromatic semitones are taken, with each finger, on all four of the strings. The hand must keep one position in playing, sliding the finger up and down, without taking it off the string. Use the down bow from the middle, at the beginning of each finger on the several strings.



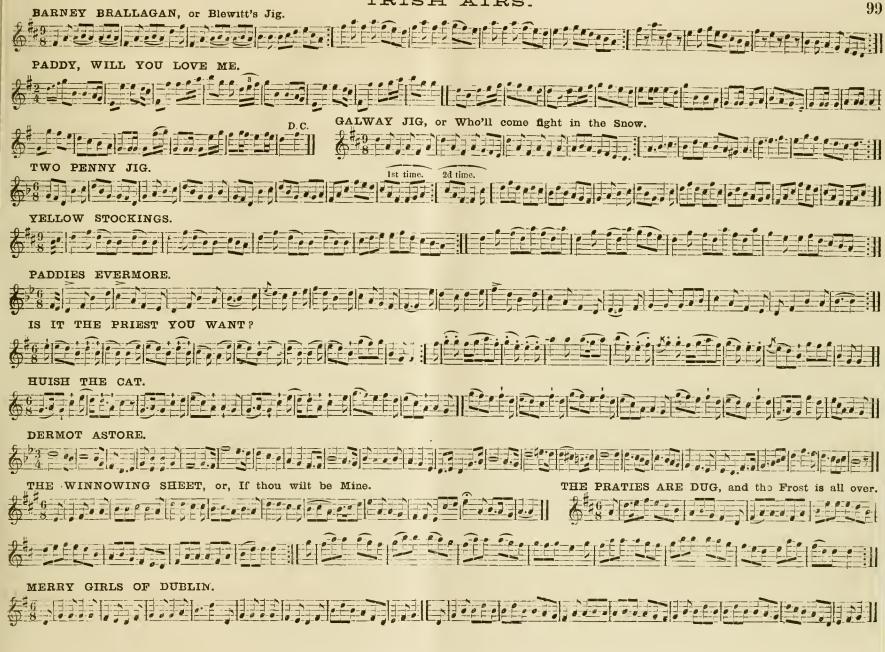
It very frequently occurs that the last note at the end of a strain finishes with an up bow, and the first note of the next strain, or the same strain repeated, is taken with an up bow. In that ease the two notes must be played with one bow, but separated; the same as though the bow was shifted on each note, if they are not connected by a slur. It is the same when the last note of a strain ends with a down bow, and the first note of the next or same strain begins with a down bow; the two notes are played with one stroke of the bcw; but they must be separated, as stated above, if they are not joined together by a slur. For an explanation of playing such notes, see Varieties of bowing. No. 15.

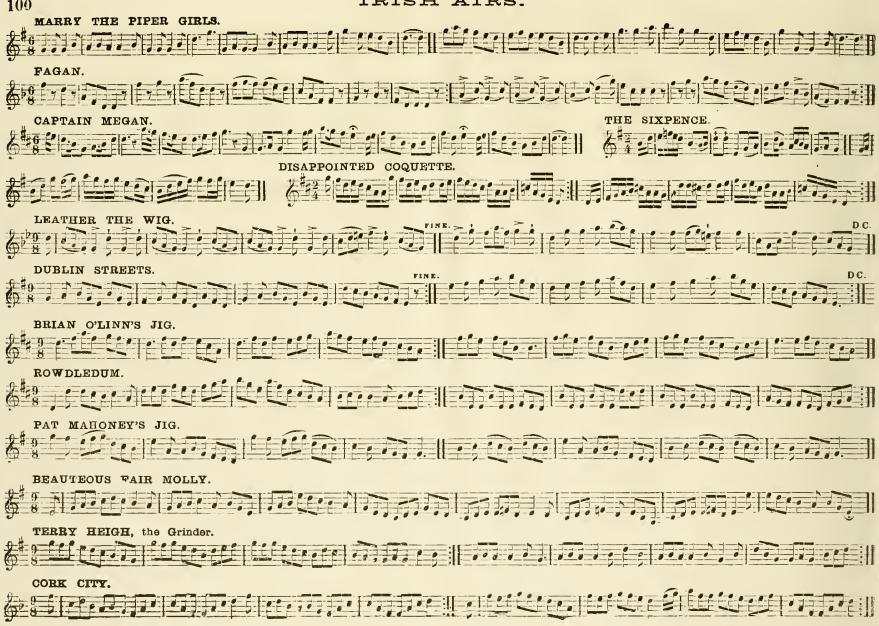
The TRIAD or Common Choan of any Key is found by taking the first, third, and fifth of its seale.

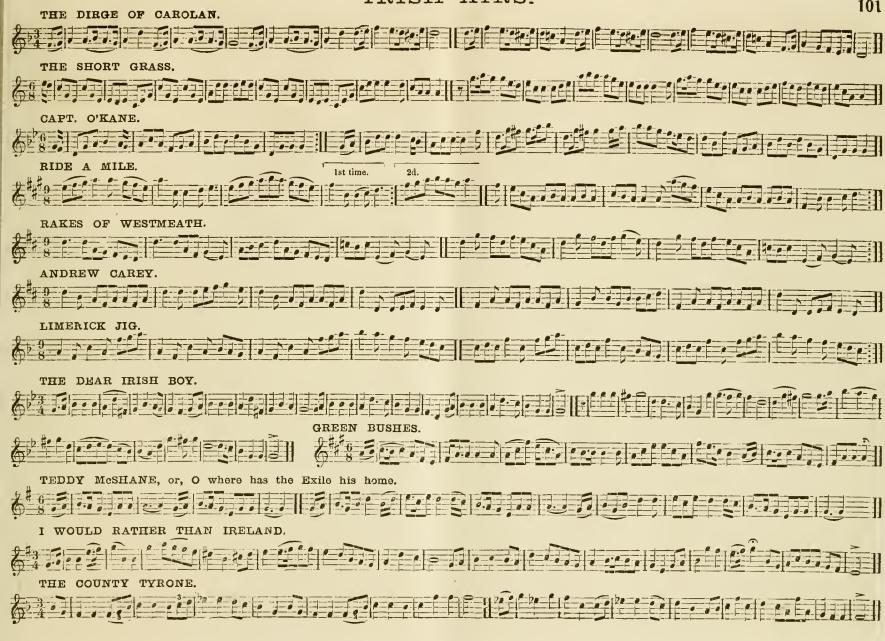


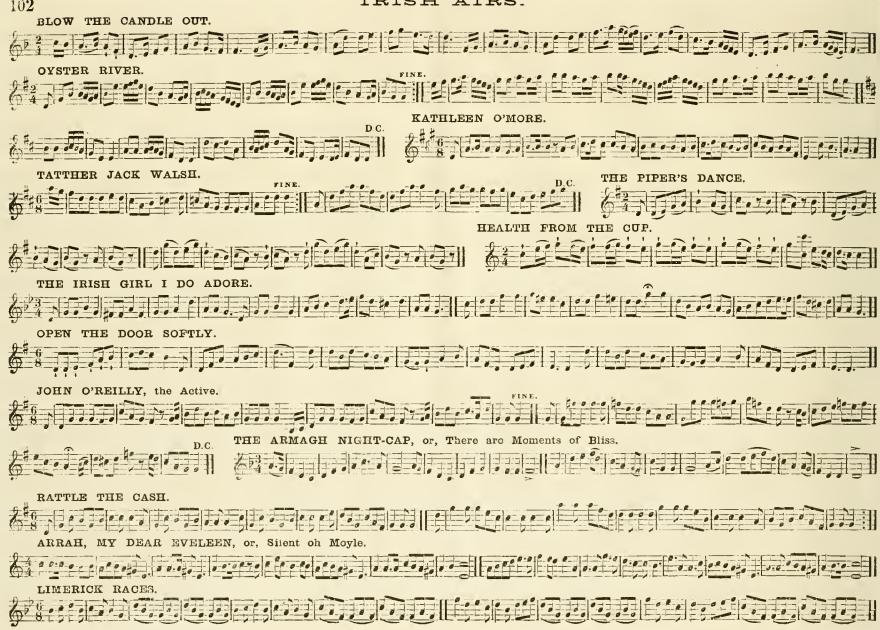


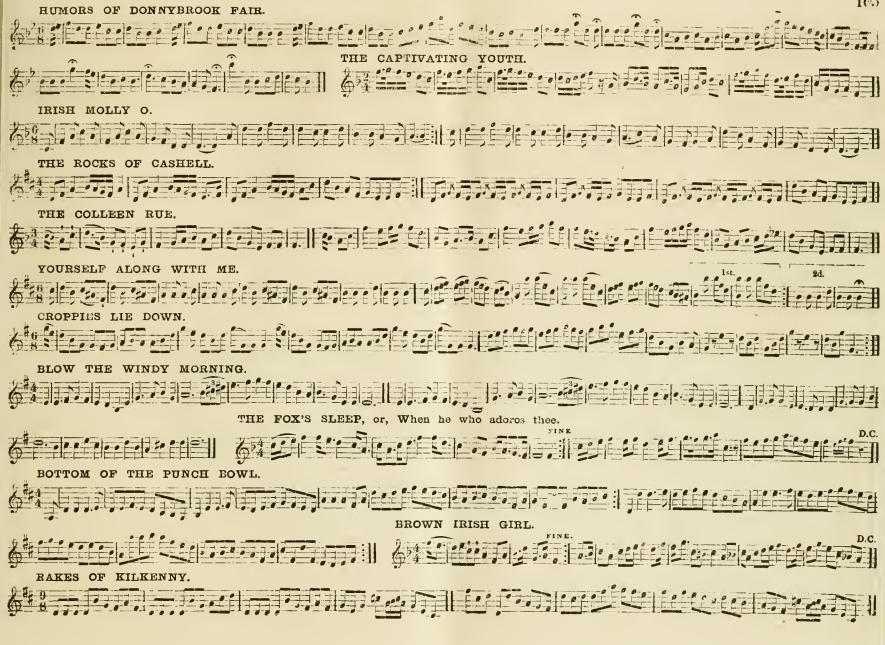


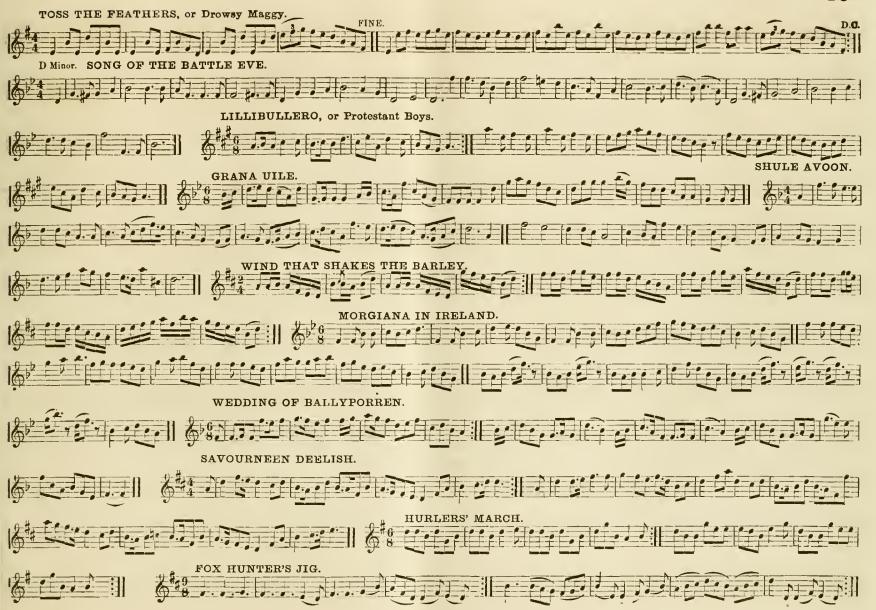


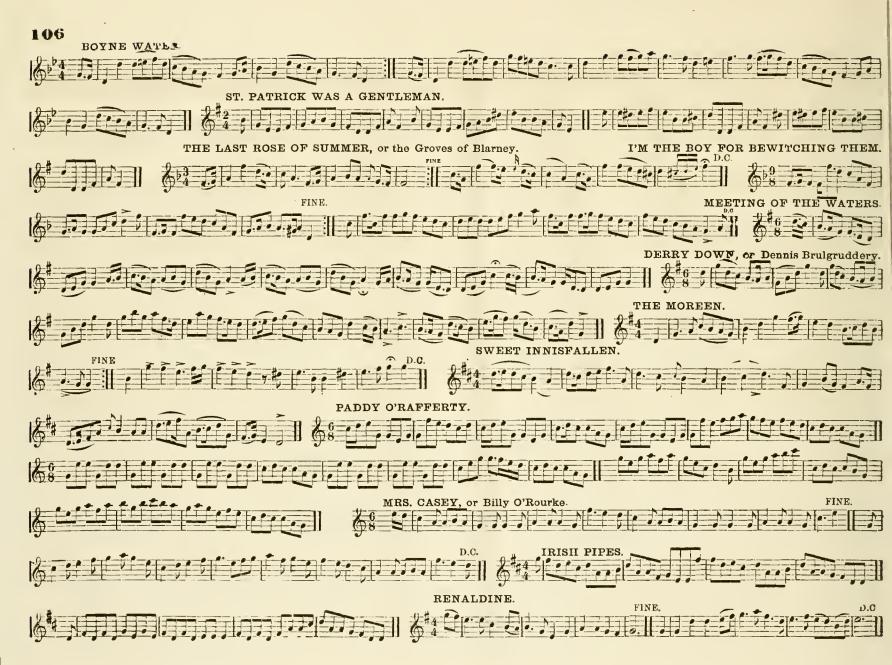


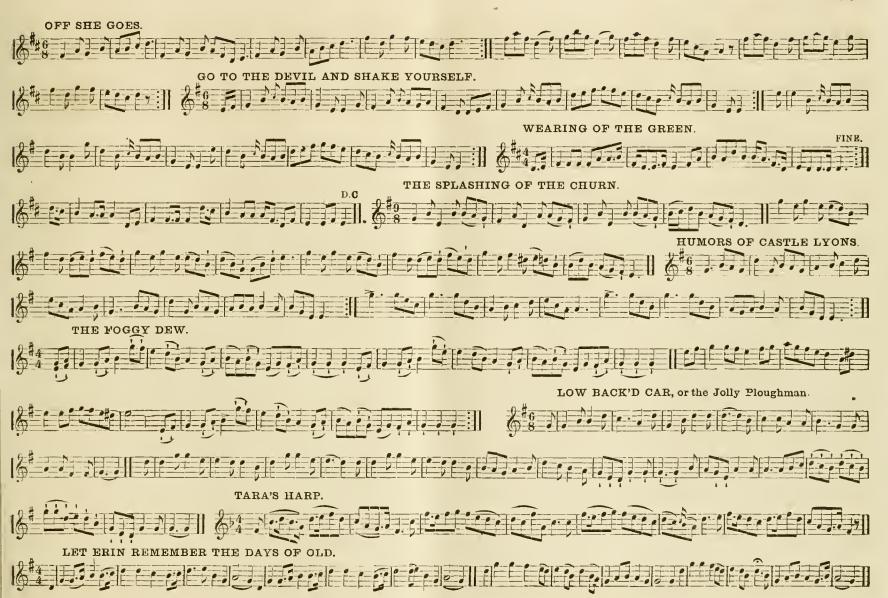




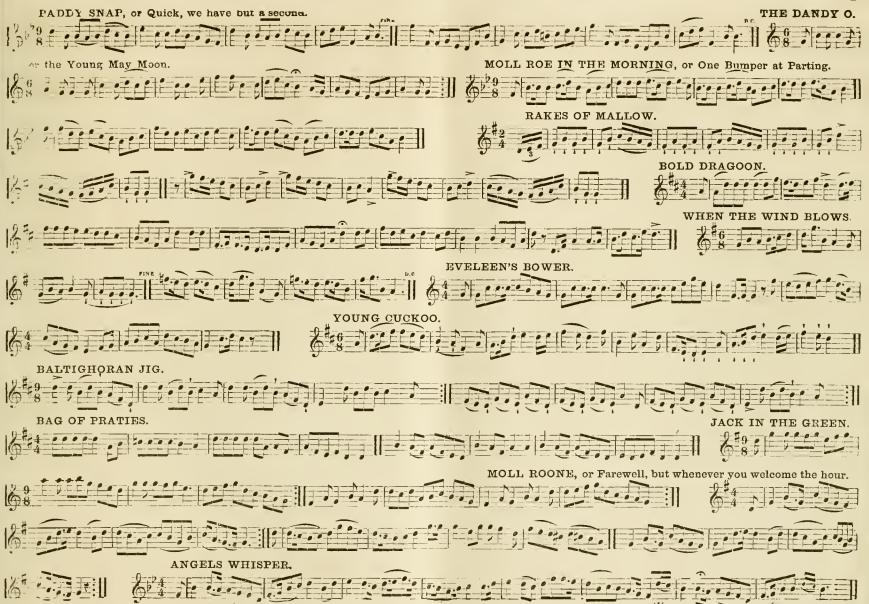


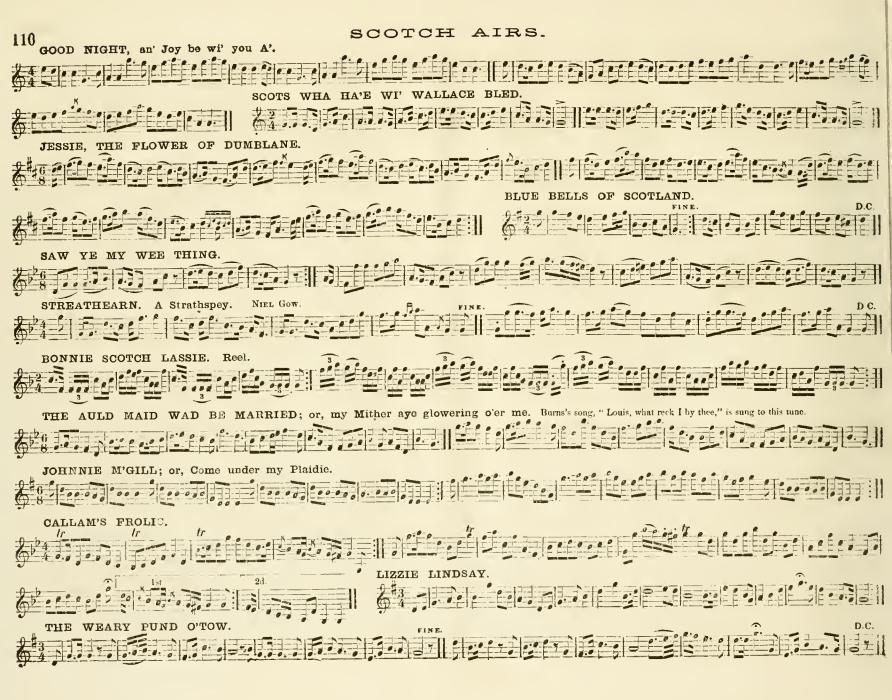


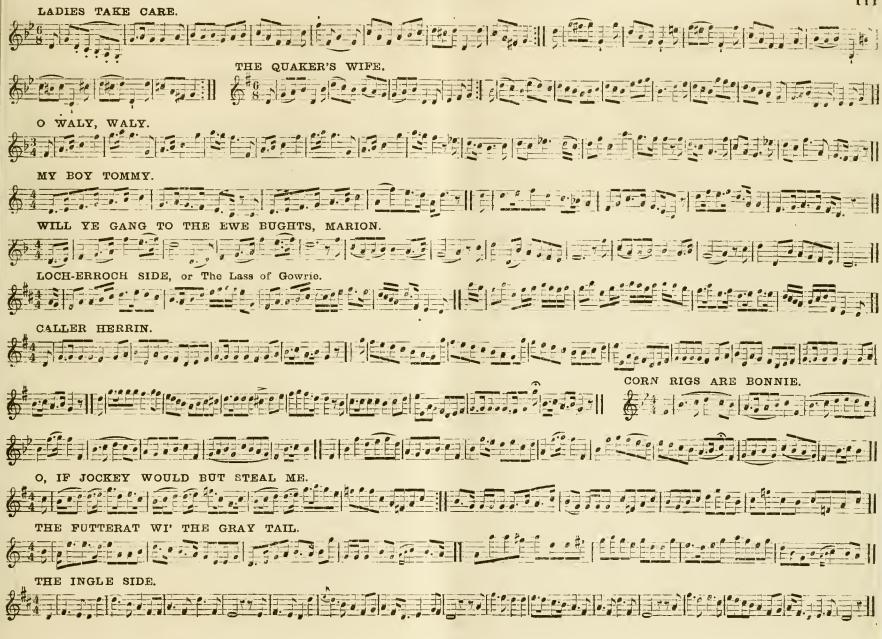


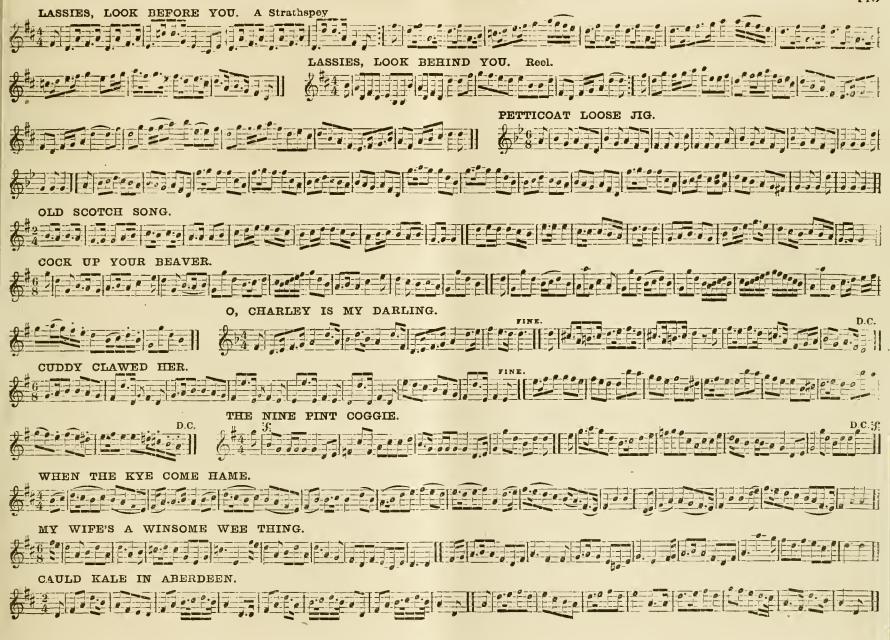


KILDROUGHALT FAIR, or Oh! Avranmore, loved Avranmore. 

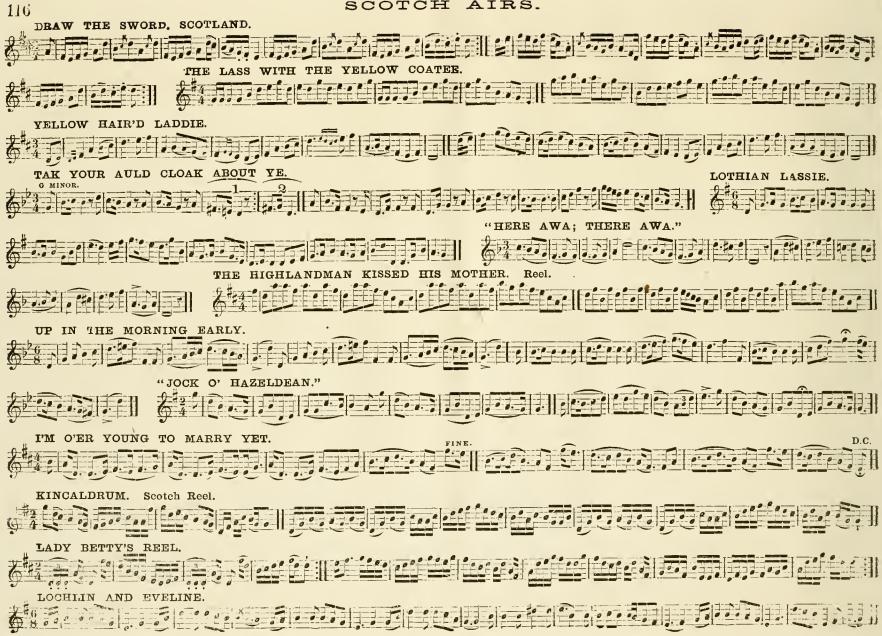


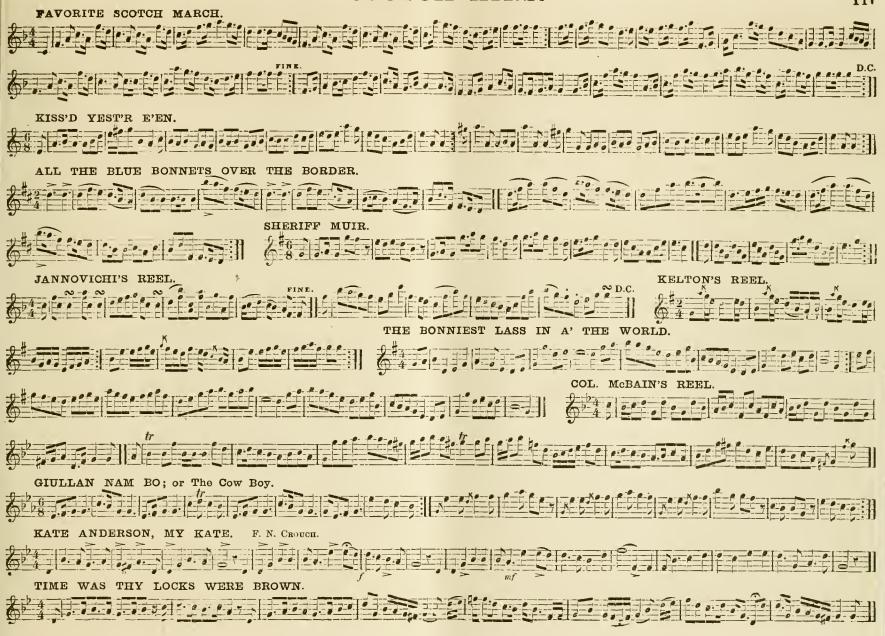


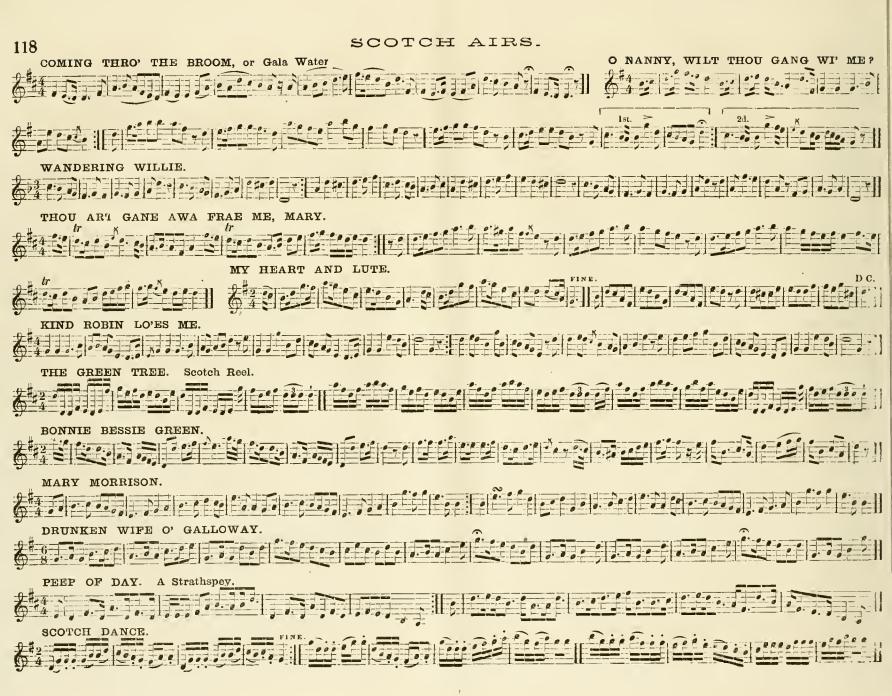


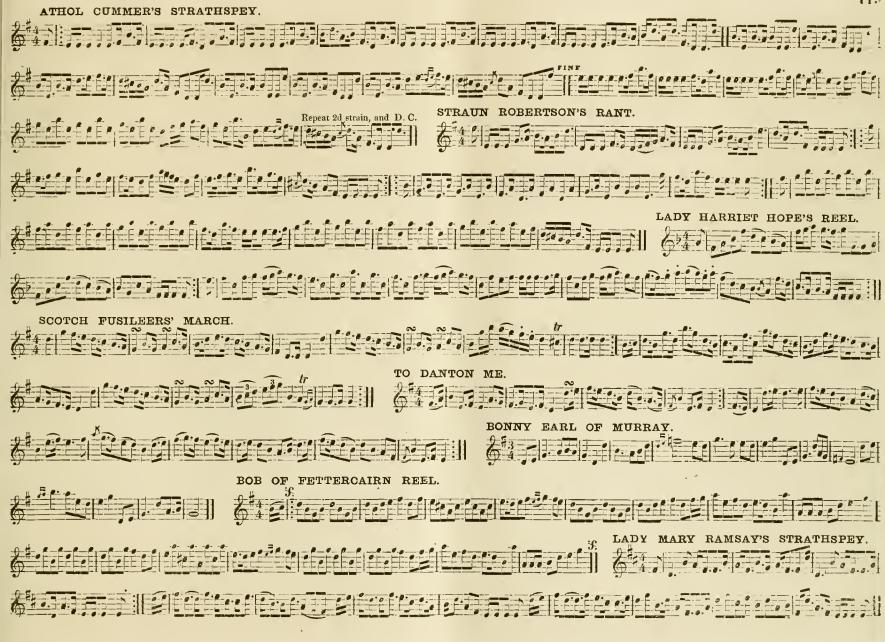


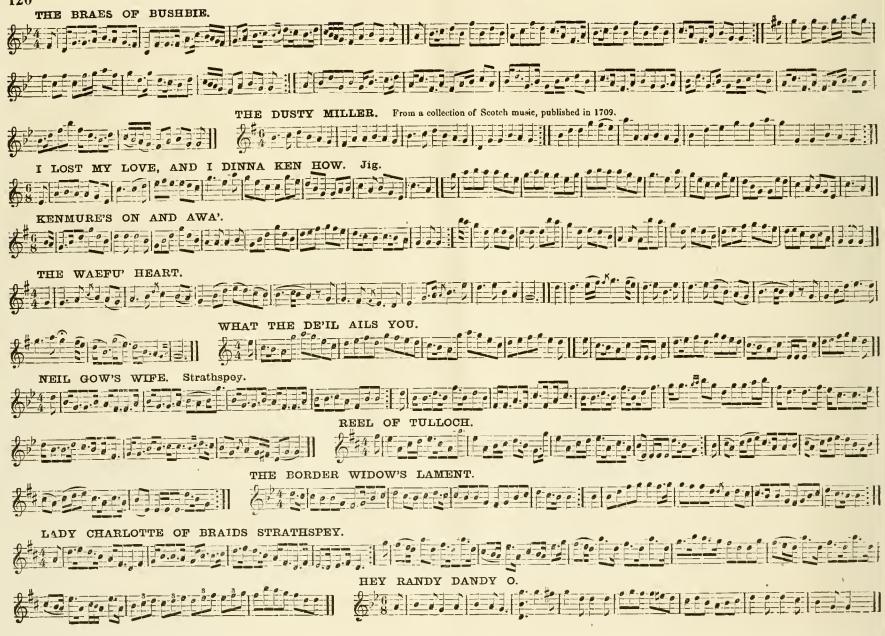


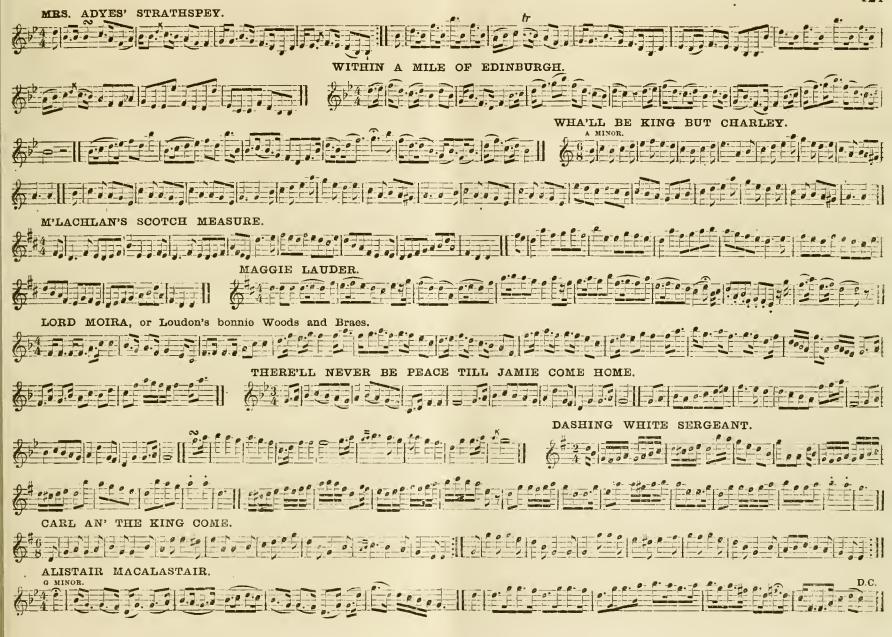




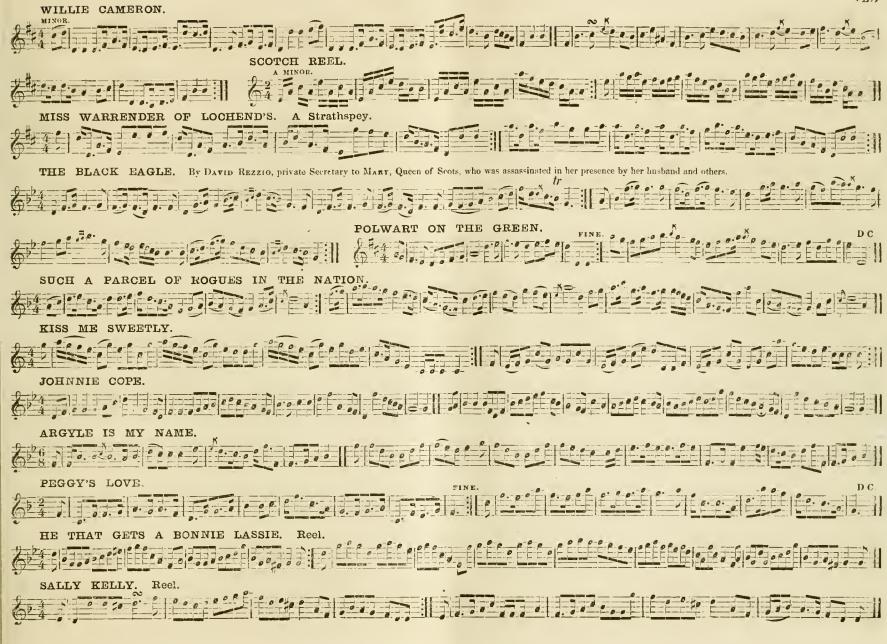






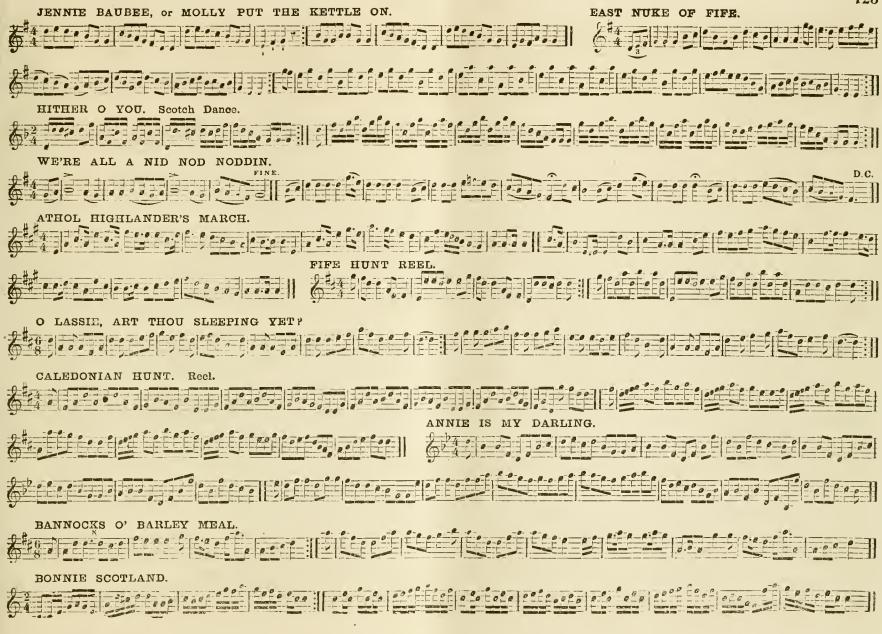






#### SCOTCH AIRS.





### 126

#### LA BOULANGERE.

La Boulangere is a French nance of great antiquity; in the present day it usually forms the concluding dance of a ball, in the same way that Sir Roger de Coverly does in England. The gentlemen and their partners place themselves in a circle, and join hands, the gentlemen facing inwards, and the ladies outwards of the circle.

They dance once round still keeping hands, and when they come back to their places, the leading couple begin the figure.

The gentleman with his right hand takes ms partner's right hand, turns once round with her, and then leaves her. After which, with his left hand he takes the left hand of the lady next in rotation, turns once round in like manner with her, and then returns to his partner, to whom he gives his right hand as before, then his left to the lady standing next in the circle, and so on to the end, always alternately dancing with his partner, who in the meantime when he leaves her, is to continue to turn by her herself inside the circle, and keeping as far as she can from him. When this couple arrive at their own place again, the whole number join hands as before, turn once round, and the next couple to the right dance the same figure. When the party is very large, two couple may begin at the same time, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the room,

After which the lady dances the same figure.



Le Carillon de Dunkerque, like the Boulangere, is a French dance of the olden time, and is the merriest and noisiest of all country dances.

The gentlemen select their partners, and place themselves as for the Quadrille.

It is of no consequence if the number of couples is not equal, the more that dance the merrier it is.

The music plays the first eight bars, after which each gentleman takes the place of the gentleman to his right, the ladies meanwhile retaining their places.

All balance and turn with their new partners, the gentlemen finishing with their faces towards the ladies, and their backs to the centre of the Quadrille.

Then all the ladies and gentlemen clap their hands three times, and then stamp on the floor three times, and fluish by turning round with their new partners. This figure is again begun and repeated until the gentlemen meet with their original partners, after which the ladies perform the figure in the same manner with the gentlemen.



#### POLKA MAZOURKA.

The Polka Mazourka is of Polish origin, and is a very graceful dance. It is a combination of the Polka and Mazourka steps.

Slide the left foot forward (count one); bring the right foot up to the left, at the same time raise the left foot, extending it, pointing the foot down (count two); bring the left back close to the right, at the same time springing on the right foot without touching the left on the floor (count three); then execute the Polka Redowa step (count three).

Commence the whole with the right foot; the Mazourka part is executed forward without turning; then turn half round with the Polka Redewa step; repeat, and you make the whole



#### THE CAZORTI.

In this new dance there is a pleasing combination of figure with the galop and two step waltz. The company stand up in squares of four couples each, either round or down the middle of the room, the first standing opposite the second, the fourth even with the first and opposite the third, and hold as in galops.

1st. All chassa to next corner and there turn, and repeat places. First and third couple forward and back, second and fourth couples repeat first and third couples forward and change ladies, second and fourth couples repeat, first and third resume partners; second and fourth also.

2d. First and fourth couples chassa forward and turn in loop, second and third repeat; then all forward, back, forward, and change ladies with opposite couples; repeat this.

3d. All chassa round, eight bars, closing towards the centre. Left hands across by gentlemen, they still retaining the ladies with right, then chassa in this position; at the sixth step the gentlemen pause, while the ladies, with two steps, pass on to the gentlemen before them; repeat the star figure four times; then all turn, the gentlemen taking their ladies with left hand and hand across with the right, chassa round as before; at the sixth step, the gentlemen pause while the ladies pass on as before, four times. All valse ad libitum.



#### LA MADRILAINNE.

La Madrilanne is a graceful dance, lately composed by Madam Michau, of London. Its style is Spanish, and Casteners are congato, to accompany the music, which is in three-eight time p ayed rather slowly and well marked.



The gentleman begins with left foot, the lady with her right, the position the same as in the Waltz or Polka. Slide to the side, point the other, and bring it near to the first (one bar) repeat, and two pas de basques in turning once round (two bars,) side again, point the other, and bring it up to the first (one bar.) pas de basque (one bar.) turning halfround, repeat, this to be continued as often as found agreeable, after which the first part is repeated.



#### L' IMPERIALE. A New Parisian Dance.

Another Parisian dance; a compound of the Galop, Mazourka and Redowa, the music in common time.



Partners hold as usual, and chassa forward, eight bars, then turn, eight bars, as in the Mazourka, the gentleman on the right foot, the lady on her left, then back your partner round the room, as in the Redowa, eight bars, and then repeat the whole.



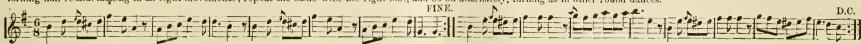
#### THE ESMERALDA.

Slide two steps forward with the left foot, then execute one Polka step with the left foot (two bars,) and continue two more Polka steps, with the right and left (two bars,) recommencing the slide with the right foot, changing the test alternately every time you commence sliding.



#### THE SICILIENNE. In Waltz Time.

Spring on the right foot, and bring the left foot behind, (count one). Spring again on the right and bring the left in front (count two.) Spring on the right again, and extend the left foot, pointing the toe on the floor, (count three.) Spring on the right, and bring the left foot back in front of the right (count four.) Slide three steps forward with the right foot in front, turning half round, making in all eight movements; repeat the same with the right foot, and so on alternately, turning as in other round dances.



#### ZULMA L'ORIENTALE.

The gentleman commences with the left foot and executes two Polka steps, turning round (which occupies 2 bars of music.)

Then place the point of the left foot in the fourth position (count one)—then bring the heal of the left foot back into the hollow of the right (third position—count two)—make a slight spring on the right foot and slide the left foot forward, bringing the right foot up behind the left in third position (count three)—then slide the left foot forward again and turn half round, finishing on the left foot with the right foot behind (count four)—occupying two bars. In all four bars.

For a lady the directions are the same, except reversing the feet.



#### JOHN ANDERSON ON THE OLD CUSHION DANCE.

A celebrated Dance very fashionable in great Brittain about 1800.

Before this dance commences, the company should be all sented round the room, then the Dance is begun by a single Gentleman; it may be by either Lady or Gentleman. If a Gentleman. he takes the Cushien in his hand, or throws it over his shoulder, and dances round the room to the music, stops at any lady he pleases, and lays the Cushion at her feet, the music ceases; at the same time the Gentleman say to the Musician-

\* "This Dance will no further go?" Musician--" Why Sir, say you so?" Gentleman-- "Because the Lady won't come to." Musician-- "She must and shall come to."

The same words are used by the la ly, where she says it before the Gentleman with only this alteration, that, instead of Lady, she says.—" The Gentleman won't come to."

The Lady must kneel down and the Gentleman salutes her. They rise, and then the Lady takes the Cushion, dances round, leading the Gentleman with her left hand; sometimes the lightly take hold of each other's dresses; she then in the same manner, lays it before a selected Gentleman, who kneels down and kisses her.

Then the second Gentleman takes the Cushion as before, and lays it at the feet of another Lady, and so on alternately, to every Lady and Gentleman till they are all joined in the dance; who then join hands, make a ring and dance round once, then stand still, while the Gentleman (or lady as it may be) that begun the Dance, takes the Cushion as before, lays it as before, at the test of any Lady he pleases and salutes her; then raising up the Lady, bows to her and leaves the circle, the Lady saying,—"Farewell! Sir."

The Lady then takes the Cushion, they all hands round again, and all step for the Lady to select a Gentleman to lay the Cushion to who kneels, salutes her: the Gentleman raises her up: she courtesies and refires, the Gentleman saying, "Farcwell, Madam or Miss." And so on till they have all gone out of the circle one by one as they came in.

\* It is sometimes danced with only saying "She won't come to," leaving out the words, "This Dance will no further go."



#### \*SIR ROGER DE COVERLY.

The first lady and foot Gentleman forward in the centre meet and conressy and bow-first gentleman and foot lady the same, first lady and foot gentleman forward and swing with right hands—first gentleman and foot lady the same—first lady and foot gentleman forward and swing with left hands—first gentleman and foot lady the same—first lady and foot gentleman forward, ewing with both hands-first gentleman and foot lady the same,

First lady and foot gentleman forward and allemande around each other-first gentleman and foot lady the same.

First couple swing each other with right hand, first lady swings second gentleman with left hand (first gentleman swings second lady with left hand at the same time), first couple swing each other with right hand again, third lady and gentleman with left hands-partners with right and so on until you reach the foot of the set—the gentleman passes his arms around his partners waist (lower their heads) all the other complex join their hands raised, and first couple promenade up followed by the other complex—down the outside to places—first complex will now be at the foot-the first couple cross their hands and galop up and down the centre.

\*Also called in England, where it originated, the finishing dance, it was usually played as a finale to balls.



#### THE NEW POLISH DANCE LA ROSKA.

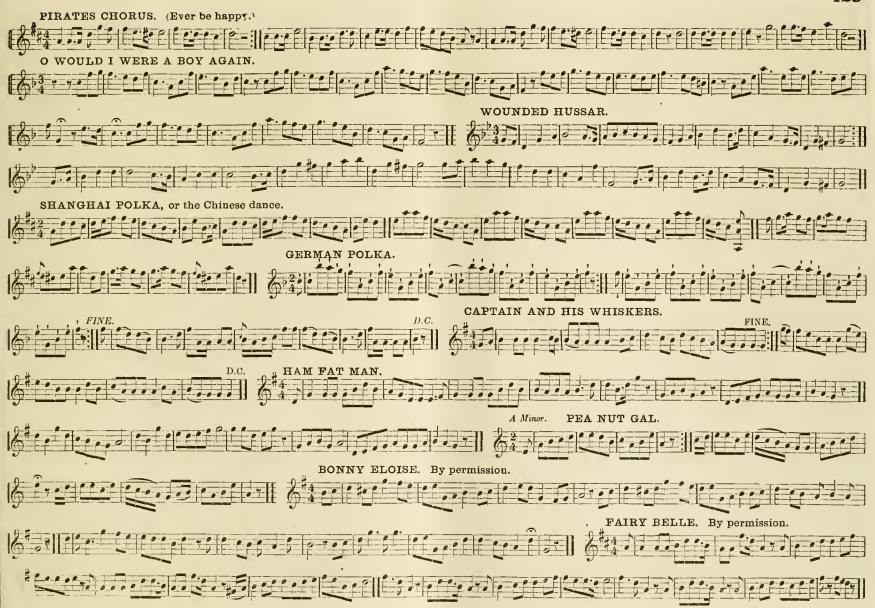
The music for this dance requires to be played in three-four time, the same as a Mazourka. The steps are composed of the Mazourka and Polka Redowa. The position is the same as any of the other round dances.

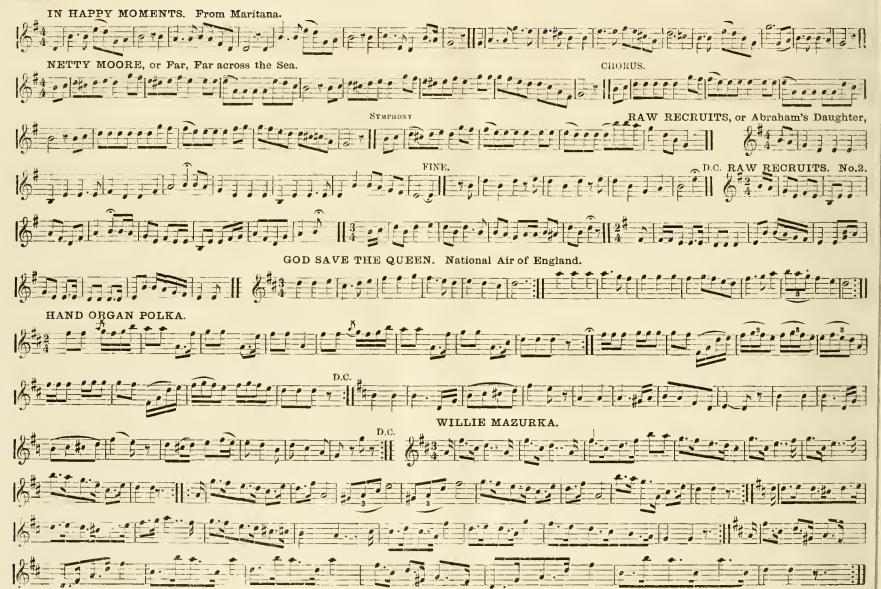


#### DANISH DANCE.

This dance is of recent introduction in the first circles of society, and is a very pleasing one, combining the galop, two step waltz, and Schettisch turn. In the first place avoid stamping the first four steps, as it is exceedingly vulgar, and does not belong to the dance. Slide the left foot forward; then draw the right close up in the third position; perform this forward inovement four times; then slide in the contrary direction, eight galop steps. Repeat the forward and back again, twice (16 bars). Then dance the two step waltz or the Schottisch; turn (16 bars). Then recommence with the first part







#### LE REINE DE NAVARE QUADRILLE.

D'Albert.

No. 1. (3 strains.) First four right and left; balance, and turn partners; ladies chain; promenade four. Sides the same.



No. 2. (2 strains.) First couple chassa to couple on their right, bow and courtesy to each other twice, moving right and left across each other at each salutation; right and left with same couple; chassa to next couple, next, next; other couples the same.



No. 3. 3 strains.) First lady balance to right hand gentleman, turn with any gentleman she may choose; balance with next gentleman, &c., 2nd lady, &c., 3d lady, 4th lady.



No. 4. (3 strains) First lady turn right hand gentleman with right hand, next with left; next with right, partner with left; all promenade; first side lady the same, and so on with others.



No. 5. (3 strains.) First couple premenade round the set and face the head of the hall; next, next, next, all chassa across partners, and back; all balance and turn partners; first lady balance with partner, ewing any gent, she may choose; balance with second gentleman, &c; second lady, &c; all balance and turn to places; all promenade round the hall.



#### NINE PINS QUADRILLE.

Form as for a common Cotillion or Quadrille, with an extra gent in the centre.

No. 1. Eight hands round; grand right and left half round, half promenade to place. All balance to corners and turn partners, (gent in the centre selecting a partner to turn with,) and all promenade, (gent without partner in centre,) repeat three times.



No. 2. Eight hands half round, half promonade to places; grand right and left. All chassa across, (centre gent selecting a partner,) Balance to partners and turn corners. All promenade.



No. 3. First lady balance to right hand gent and swing with centre gent; lady pass on and balance to next gent, swing with centre gent. Repeat with next; repeat with last gent leaving him in the centre. Eight hands half round, half promenade to places. All balance to corners and turn partners, centre gent selecting partner, extra gent in centre; ladies all balance to the right and swing, centre gent selecting partner, extra gent to centre; all promenade.



No. 4. Eight hands round; grand right and left half round, half promenade to place. All balance to corners and turn partners, (gent in the centre selecting a partner to turn with,) and all promenade, (gent without partner in centre,) repeat three times.



No. 5. Eight hands half round, half promenade to places; grand right and left. All chassa across, (centre gent selecting a partner,) Balance to partners and turn corners. All promenade.

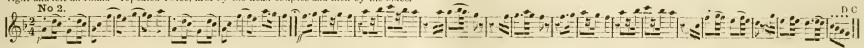


CHERUBIM QUADRILLE. JOHN STRAUS.

No. 1. First four right and left—side couples right and left—ladies balance to the right all promenade. First four forward and back, and four hands round to places—side couples forward four and back, and four hands round to places, the ladies balance to the right—all promenade. First four cross right hand, go round to the right and back again to places—side couples cross right hand, go round and back again to places—ladies balance to the right—all promenade.



No. 2. Forward two—face to face—sides four—the gentlemen all change places—all promenade—ladies grand chain all—hands all round—all forward—sides four and turn to place—right and left all round—repeated twice, first by the head couples and then by the sides.



No. 3. All chassa and turn partners—four ladies forward—to the centre and back—four gentlemen forward—four ladies cross right hand—round and back, forming the star figure—all balance and turn to places—repeated twice, the second time the gentlemen forward first and cross hands in the centre.



No. 4. All chassa—hands all round—ladies chain—sides four—the gentlemen all change places—all forward and back (sides four) and turn partners to places—hands all round—four ladies forward and back and four hands round to places—four ladies cross right hand round and back, forming the star figure—all balance and turn to place—right and left all round—repeated twice, first by the head couples and then by the sides.



No. 5. All chassa--ladies grand chain-batance to corners and turn--all promenade-repeat twice and then finish with jig.



THE JIG. Hands all round—ladies balance to the right and turn—balance to the next and turn—balance to the next and turn—balance to partners and turn—hands all round—all chasses.

N. B. In each figure the dancers all have a new partner, and is repeated four times, which will bring all back again to their own places.

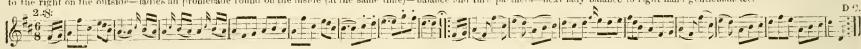
If this be all repeated, the second time the resistance should balance to the left, and hands all round.

#### PUNCH AND JUDY SET.

No. 1, (2 strains..) Gentlemen all balance to corners, and turn—gentlemen cross over and all balance to opposite corners and turn—gentlemen all promenade round on the outside to places, and turn partners—gentlemen all promenade half round on the outside, swing the lady with the bright eyes—promenade round to place, swing the lady you love best.



No. 2. (3 strains.) First lady balance to the right hand gentleman, swing the gentleman with big f ct—pass on and balance to the next gentleman, swing the gentleman with the red hair—balance to partners, swing the best looking gentleman in the set—gentlemen all promenade round to the right on the outside—ladies all promenade round on the inside (at the same time)—balance and turn partners—next lady balance to right hand gentleman. &c.



No. 3. (3 strains.) First couple promenade round the set, and face out—next couple promenade round the set, and face out—last couple promenade round the set and face out—first four promenade to centre (backwards) back, pass outside and face right hand side couples—all forward to centre (sides backwards) (first 4 forward) chassa by couples—all balance and turn to places.

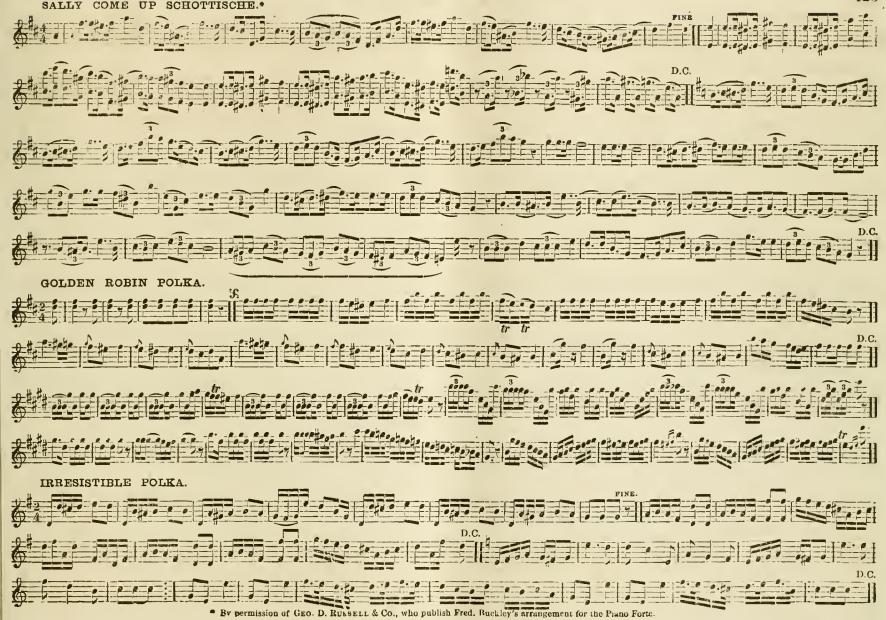


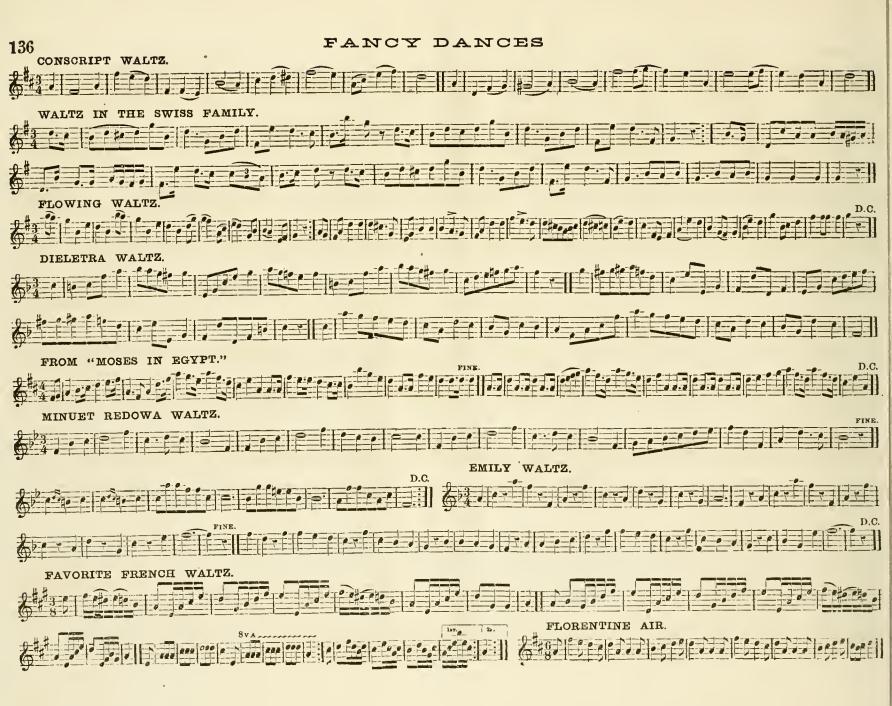
No. 4. (3 strains.) First gent pass partner and balance to the 1st lady on the left, swing the lady with the black eyes—pass on and balance to next lady and swing with the lady with dimples in her cheek; pass on and balance to next lady—swing the most beautiful lady in the hall—all balance and swing whom they please.

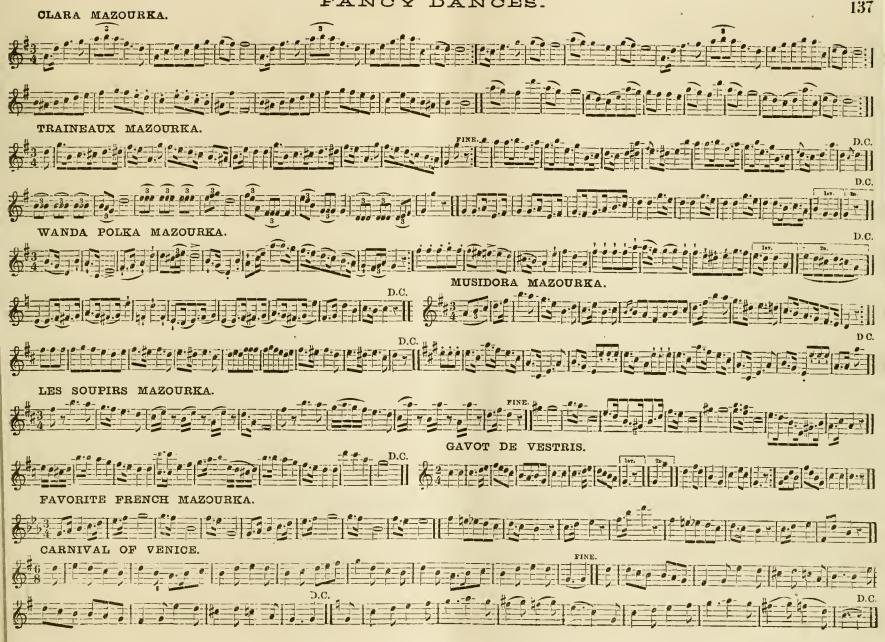


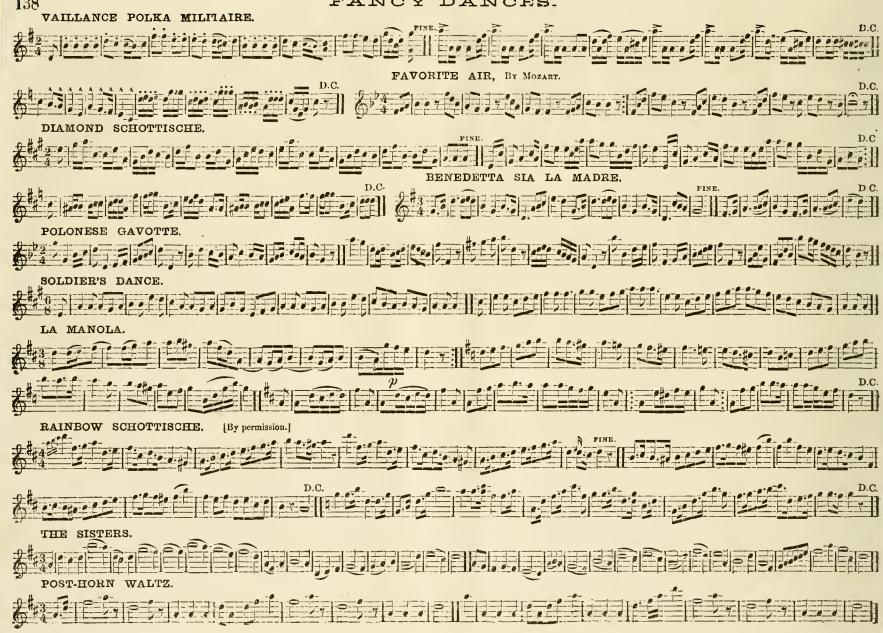
No. 5. (3 strains.) All balance to corners, turn with opposite corners—all balance with opposite corners, turn with the best dancer in the set—first lady promenade half round the set to the right (the gentleman half round to the left at the same time) join hands and promenade high chick to place—next lady, &c.—ladies all forward to ceutre and stop, gentleman all round the ladies—ladies fall back, gentlemen all forward and stop, first and secon! half es, and third and fourth ladies, join hands and promenade to seats.

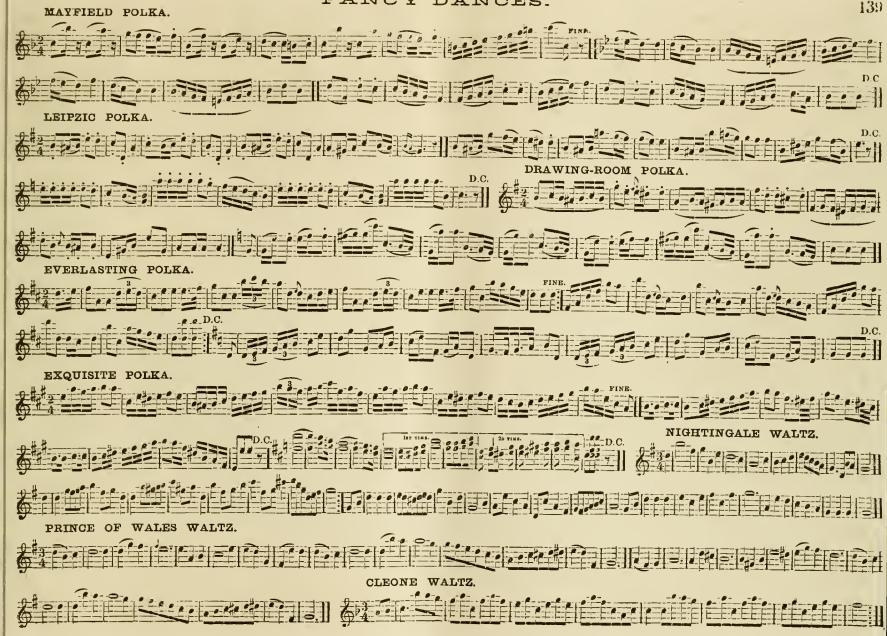




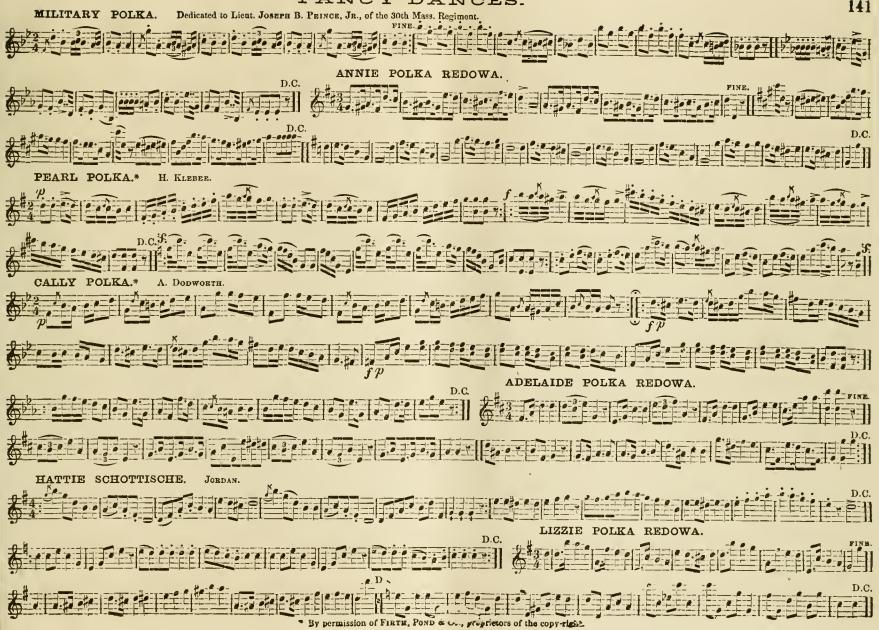


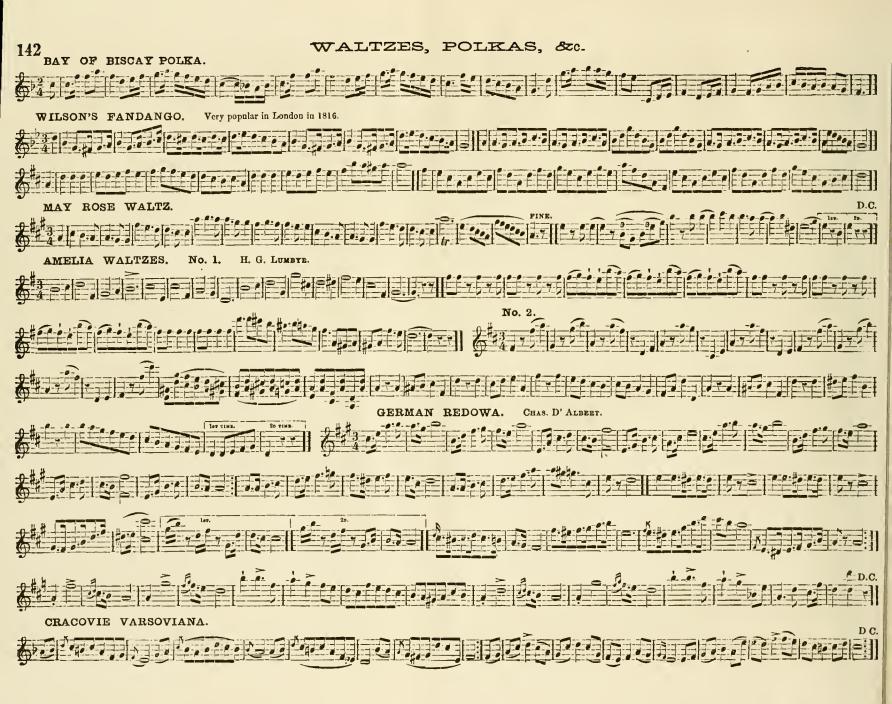


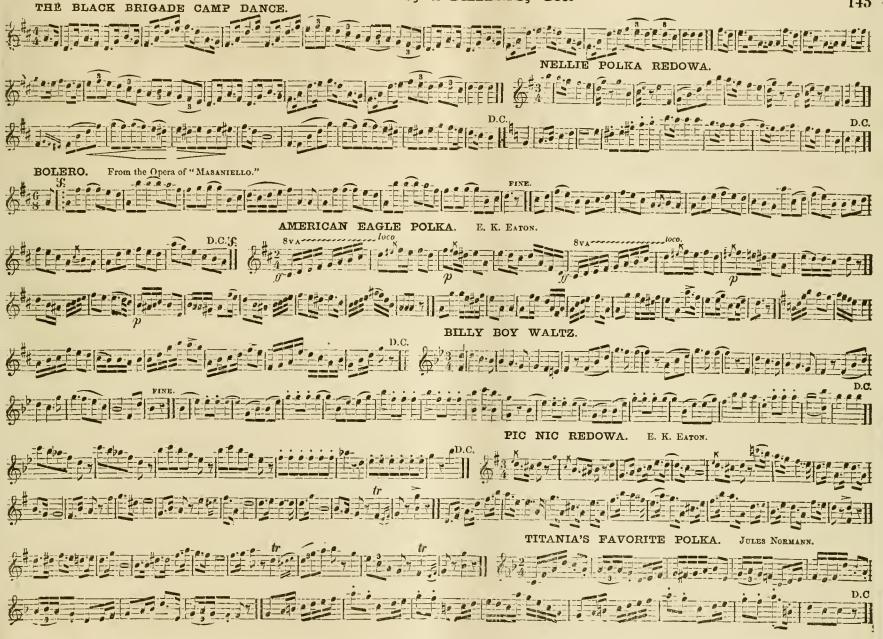


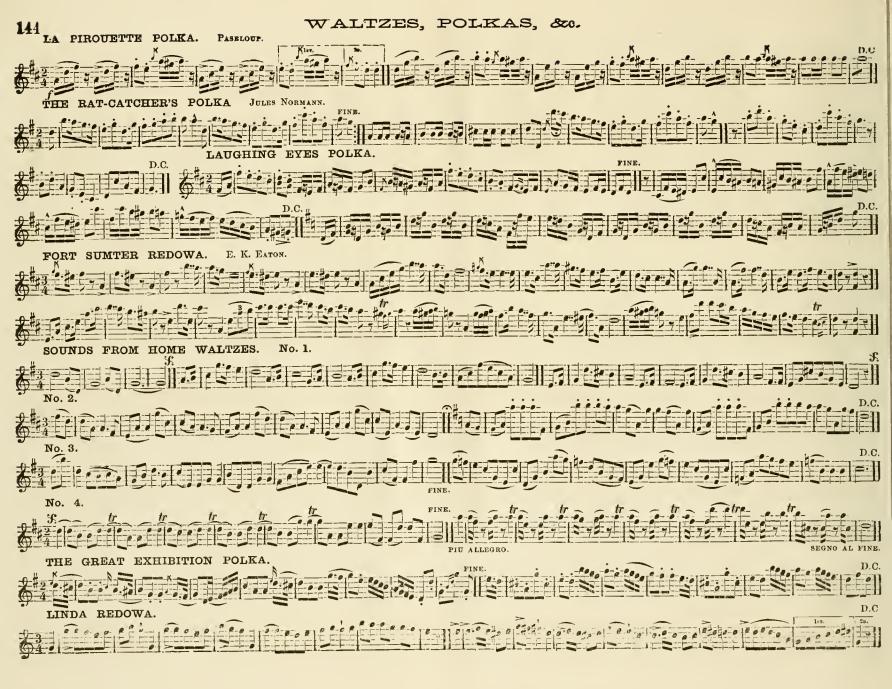


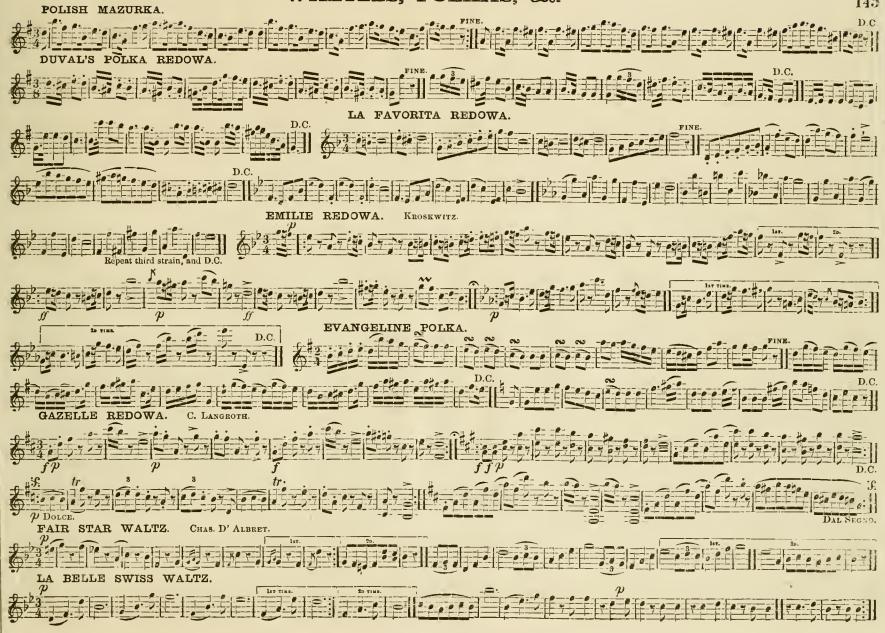


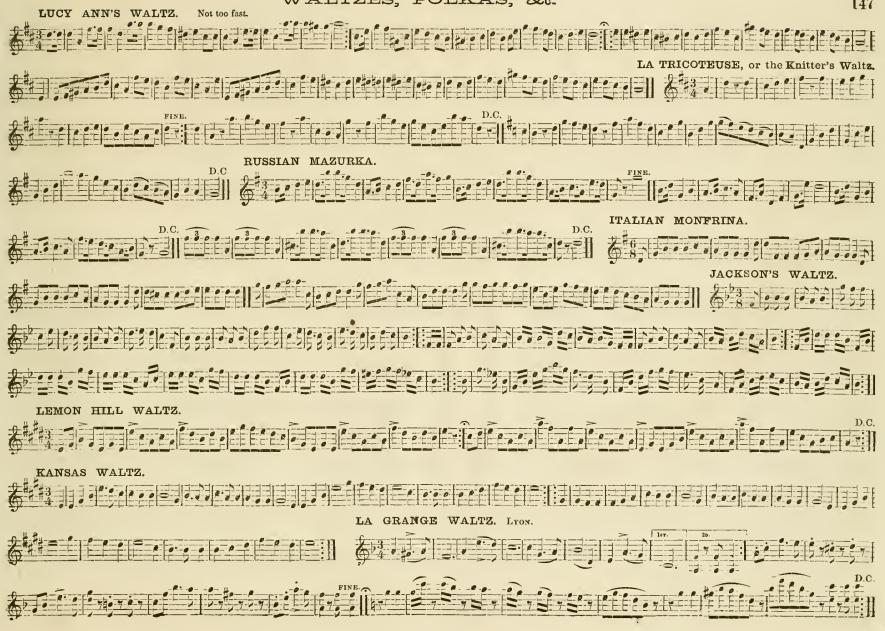




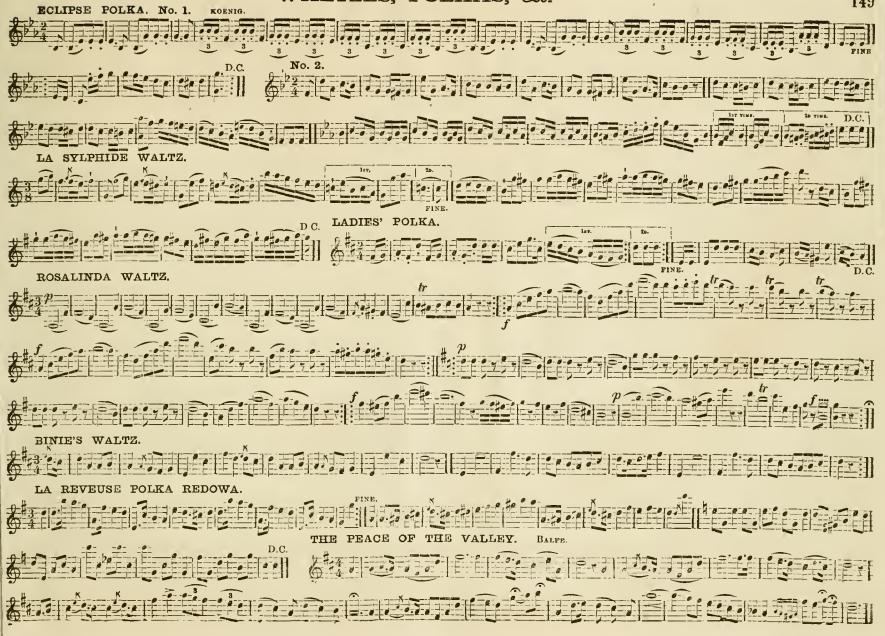




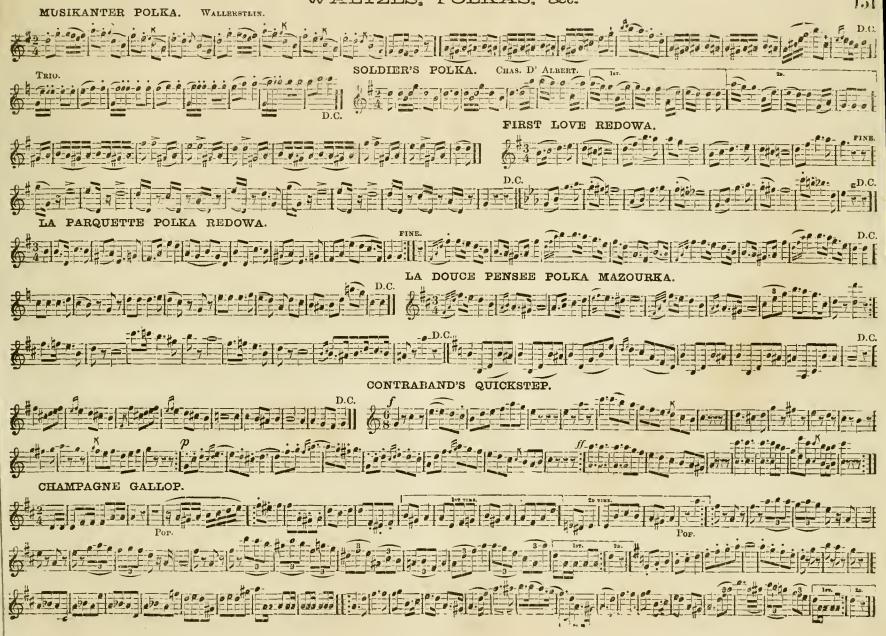












No. 1. QUIN 3 9999 05501 100 9 AND, CONTAINS,

	140. I. Q	, CONTAINS,								
QUADRILLES. Lancers (Original)	French Waltz Polka Redowa I Palermo I Macking Bird Medley S Massasat		CONTAINS   1   Sayet   he Pough   21   Portland Fancy   44   43   College (Forapps   22   Lad) Walpole's Reel   44   Galop   45     5   Vata vineima   42   Ray's Wife   45     7   Money Musk   42   Lad's Trumph   45     13   Democration Schottische   43   Waltz   46     15   Danish Dance   43   Spanish Dance   46     10   Mizourka   44   44							
Atlantic Polka	12   Sleigh-Balls and Castanets - 2	38   Grand Marca 1   Vargana Reel	- 19 Mazourka 41							
QUADRILLES. Concordía Germania Galop Rerman Louis n Najaden	POLKAS.  Amanda 7 64 Eusen 7 62 En Avant 8 69 Electric 8 61 Garbinkli 7 54 (Geman 5 61 Wettle 7	Queen of the Ball   64   Selle of the Ball-Room Galo	Policy   Proceedings   Policy   Process   Pr							
Polka Sett Polka Redowa Sicdy Schottische Sett Waltz	70 Shanghai WALTZES. 68 WALTZES. 58 Dream of the Past - 8 65 Lustschwarmer - 9 62 Quadrdle - 66	33   Mai Bumer	Rose							
No. 3. QUINTETTE QUADRILLE BAND, CONTAINS,										
Bal Champetre	Quatre Honneurs 13   Trubal and Juhal 12   Victoria Lancers 12   125   134     31	Mabel   93   Wild Fang   138   Reissleider   140   Hurley Burley   170   Wildge Swallows   102   Up and Down   105   Kiss   121   Foltergeister   112   Foltergeister   113   114   115	CONTAINS,							
Fes:	122   118   Lüy of the Valley 10	GALOPS. 97 Through the Air - 97	Plume Polka 114 Heimweh 136 Dexter Polka - 116 Simplete Melody - 137							
Motor	124   Gnards 10	0   Through the Air 97   NTTTNT中で中で へて A TND TE F TO A TATE	Kein und Neidlich Polks - 111 P. L. L. Schottische - 117							
Tion in Golden and Danie, Continue,										
OHADBITTES	La Perichole Lancers 19	WALTZES. GALOPS.	POLKAS, SCHOTTISCHES. MARCHES, ETC, March March							
Arabelia Bella Helene	Pot Pouri   17     Pot Pouri   18     Pot Pouri   18     Pot Pouri   18     Pot Pouri   18   Pot Pouri   18   Pot Pouri   19   Pot Pouri   18   Pot Pouri   1	2   Plying Trapezs   139   Bruder Lustig   130   Bruder Lustig	POLKAS, SCHOTTISCHES,   Remembrances of Petersdorf   156							
Grand Duchesse	146   Welcome All Fancy Medley - 16	6 Wine, W.fs, and Song - 132 Wild Hunt	- 176   On the Beach Schottische - 161							
QUADRILLES.	Seventh Lancers 23 POLKAS.	MARCHES, Prince Frederick Carl 200 Remembraces of Heild orberg 2.25 CLOG DANCES.  SCHOTTISCHES. Prince frederick Carl 200 Pregam of Home Ploughbory Trails	CONTAINS,   GALOPS,   Waldblumen   196   Berliner Kinder   194   Bald da Bald Dort   238   Auf Davon   238   Auf Davon   238   Wie der Winder   239   Wie der Winder   239   Wie der Winder   239   Wie der Winder   239   Wie der Winder   230   Wie der							
Lustgarten Vis-a-Vis	Fairy Bell 22   Wedding 21   234   Cuckoo 21   238   Minna 22		230							
Quadrific Brilliant Amazonian Conversation	230   Soupeirs des Fleurs - 20 223   Sleeping Dozing - 23	Al Ind of Sweet Erm - 183   WALTZES, 11 Petron. 12   Petron. 12   Petron. 12   Petron. 12   Pauline - 13   Pauline - 13   Pauline - 13   Pauline - 14   Pauline - 15   Paul	Country Coquette							
No. 6. QUINTETTE QUADRILLE BAND, CONTAINS,										
QUADRILLES.  18th Lancers Grand Duke's Lancers -	Caredoman 37 Mediey 27 Little Popsy Wopsy Mediey 27 262 Vincta 27	16   Brish Rose   205   Hins Jurgen   10   Jacket   272   Hirlegum   13   "Old 96"   273   Plaist   274   Bird   La Coquetto   La Coquetto	288   Mit Volen Sigeln   244   Lihussa   288   283   243   Homburger Sprindel   247   Silvery Waves   241   Silvery Waves   242   Silvery Waves   243   Silvery Waves   245   Lyra Esnevalda   251   Thuringia Paloniase   253   253   Silvery Waves   242   Traimerie   264   245   Traimerie   264   246   Ye Merry Birds   266							
Living Picture Night-Violet	WADTZES. 250   Die Fantasten 26 252   Boston Dip 25	S-coald Lovs 275   GALOPS.   33   Kusshandahan 231   Un Die Welte	POLKA MAZURKAS,   Thuringia Paloniase   258   MARCHES, ETU,   235   Salo Muzurka   242   Traumerie   254   235   Fata Morgana   264   Ye Merry Birds   206							
No. 7. QUINTETTE QUADRILLE BAND, CONTAINS,										
QUADRILLES.  Artists' Festival	Social Medicy	Moet and Shandon 300 GALOPS.	310							
Bachanten Flora Prairie Queen Parisian Varieties Minot Lancers	316	POLKAS.   Volont iir	310							
	No. 8. Qua	drille Band, will be issued shout	September 1st, 1872.							

# HOWR'S NEW SERIES OF MUSIC BOOKS,

## PUBLISHED BY ELIAS HOWE, NO. 103 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

### PIANO MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2 HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE, 2. HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2				
BERTINI'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2 HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE, 2 HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2		BERTINI'S PLANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE, .		\$3.00
HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2	3	BERTINI'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED,		2 50
HUNTEN'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED, 2- BEYER'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE (cloth), 2		HUNTEN'S PIANO FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE, .		-2.50
BEYER'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE (cloth), 2		HUNTEN'S PLANO-FORTE METHOD, ABRIDGED,		2.00
		BEYER'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD, COMPLETE (cloth),		2.50

## PIANO-FORTE EXERCISES AND STUDIES.

CZERNY'S (op. 299) ETUDES DE LA VELOCITE, new and correct edition, with Hamilton's notes, 3 Nos., each, \$1 00. DUVERNOY'S FOOLE DU MECHANISM, 15 studies, 3 Nos., each 60 cents.

KOHLER'S FIRST STUDIES (op. 50), 2 Nos., 60 and 75 cents. SCHMIDT'S FIV.: FINGER EXERCISES, 75 cents.

## COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC.

"Faus", "Gungl," &c. All the latest first-class Music. A new collection of Piano Music. 224 pages larg Music six extra fine paper, containing 32 full sets of Waltz, such as "Mabel," "Guards," Villago Swallowa," "Scheilen," "Oq Wingo of night," "Leap Yrar," "Pari, "Corn Flower," "Dream on the Occan," &c. 25 Galops, "Bride of the Wind," "Ida, "Helter Skelter," "Charact, "Through the 'ir," "Up and Down." "Hurley Burley," "Columbanus," &c.; 20 Marches and Quick-steps, "Millanollo," Freiderichs," "Wedding," &c.; 20 Piano Picces (Variations, Transcriptions, &c.), "Shower of Pearls," "Garvival of Veoice," "The Kiss," "Solider's thorus," "Dew Drop, &c.; 40 Redowas, Mazurkas, Polkas, Schottisches, &c., "Dexter," "Plume," "Blue Bird Redowa, Pico, io boards, anorecoo back, \$3; cloth sides, Turkey morocco backs and corners, \$4; same, full gilt, \$5. A first-class Musical Preseot.

PIANISTS' MATINEE, containing Marches, Quicksteps, Waltzes, Galops, Polkas, Polka Redowas, Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with calls and figures: Opera Melodics, Sonatas of Brethoven and others; Sonas without words, four-hand pieces, &c., &c., being a Musical Library in itself. Price, \$3, in boards, morocco back; \$4, half-bound, in Turkey morocco; same, full gdt, \$5.

PIANISTS' SOCIAL CIRCLE, contains over 50 first-class songs of the day, with full Piano Accompaniment; 14 full sets of the most popular Waltzes, such as Mab.l, Schieden, &c., and 50 of the most popular Quadrilles, Galops, Polkas, Polka Redowas, Pancy and Contra Dances, with calls and figures, &c., &c., being the best collection with the greatest variety of any music book published. Printed on fine heavy paper and well bound, price, \$4.50.

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Calcdonia, Songs and Ballads, including songs of Affection, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic, and Miscellaneous. Arranged for the Piano-Forte or Melodeon. Price, \$3.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including songs of Affection, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Mültary, Political, Comic, and Miscellancous. Arranged for the Piano-Forte or Melodeon. Price, \$3.

HOWE'S MUSICAL BOQUET, each No. contains 30 Popular Songs, sheet music size; 8 Nos., each 50 coats.

HOWE'S DUETS, for Piano and Violin, or Flute. No. 1 contains 9 full sets of Waltzes and 12 Polkas, Galops, Marches, &c. No. 2 contains Pot-pouris from the Operas of "Martha," "Il Trovatore," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Grande Duchesse." No. 3 contains 40 pieces of popular music (the arrangements of which are very easy), including many of the best songs of the day, &c. No. 4 contains the Overture to "Crown Diamonds," and a great variety of popular music. No. 5 con-

tains 6 sets of Quadrilles: Contra and Fancy Daoces, &c. No. 6 contains 40 Pieces of Popular Music. No. 7 contains about 40 Pieces of Popular Music (5 more Nos., to be issued). 100 casy Duets (an extra No. 1 Price, 75 cents each.

HOWE S CORNET AND PIANO DUETS, No. 1 contains about 30 pieces of the day, Opera Me'odies, Songs, Quadrilles, Galope, Quicksteres; also, Concert Pokas as Solos. No. 2 contains a large collection of first-class Music (This No. bas a Violio part, at lih, for 50 ets extra), \$1.00 each.

HOWE'S ECLECTIC SCHOOL FOR THE PIANO. HOWE'S ECLECTIC SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON.

HOWE'S ECLECTIC SCHOOL FOR THE CABUNET ORGAN, with new and very casy and complete rules and exercises, and a large collection of new and popular music. Price, 50 cts. HOWE'S CAEINET ORGAN WITHOUT A MASTER, with very easy and simple, but complete Rules and Exercises, and fifty easy pieces of Music, with all the fingering marked; to which is added 50 popular Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, Songs, &c. Price, 50 cents.

HOWE'S NEW PIANO WITHOUT A MASTER, with very easy and simple, but very complete Rules and exercises, and 100 pieces of popular and fashionable Music; Songs, Waltzes,

very complete funds and exercises, and 100 pieces of popular and fashionable Music; Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c. Price, 50 cents.

HOWE'S NEW MELODEON WITHOUT A MASTER, with very easy and simple

Rules and Exercises, with about 100 pieces of popular Music. Price, 30 cents.

JOUSSE'S CATECHISM OF MUSIC, new edition. Price, 25 cents,

BURROW'S PIANO PRIMER, being a new and improved edition of this popular work. Price, in boards, 30 cents.

## MUSIC FOR BRASS AND QUADRILLE BANDS, VIOLIN, FLUTE, &c.

QUINTETTE QUADRILLE LAND (7 Nos. or sets of Books have been issued), (to he continued,) in five separate books, viz.: lst and 2ad Violin, Clarionet, Cornet and Base; contaioing Quadrilles, Waltzes, Galops, Polkas, Polka Redowas, Schottisches, Marches, Fancy and Contra Daoces. Concert l'ice; &c. Price, & 0.0 per set (either book will be sold separate for \$1.50), or \$3.00, with half a quire of Music Paper bound in each book. Each set of books contains everything occessury for the season's business of any boad. The air being "cued in" to the first Violin part, it can be used for any number of instruments, from one to five. Sent hy mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HOWES ERASS BAND, 100 pieces of Music for Bands of 8 to 20 instruments, \$1.00 cach, or 10 for \$6.00. Send for Catalogue.

QUADRUPLE MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, containing 3,300 pieces of Music; 200 Duets for two Violins, two Fintes, &c.; 120 sets of Quadrilles, 400 Fancy and Contra Dances with calls, 80 full sets of Waltzes, 300 Opera Melodies, 300 Scotch and Irish Airs, Galops, Po. &a, Polka Redowas, Polka Mazurkaa, Strathspeys, Schottisches, Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, Marches, Quicksteps, Songa, &c., &c., containing the largest best, and most complete collection ever published in this condity or any other, being a Musical Library in itself. Price, §t.

TRIPLE MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, containing 2,500 pieces of Music; 200 Duets for two Violins, two Flutes, &c.; 50 sets Quadrilles; 300 German Waltzes; 300 Fancy and Contra Dances; with calls; 300 Opera Melodies, 300 Scotch and Irish Airs, Polkas, Schottisches, Galops, Waltzes, Strathspeys, Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, Marches, Quicksteps, Mazurkas, Songs, &c. For the Violin, Flute, Fife, Cornet, Clarioute, Flagoolet, or any Treble instrument. Price, \$3.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, Complete, 1,500 pieces of Music, 100 Duets, 50 sets Quadrilles, 200 Contra and Fancy Dances, with calls and figures, 200 Opera Melodies, 250 Scotch, and 250 Irish Airs; Polkas, Schottisches, Mazurkas, Galops, Jigs, Waltzes, Reels, Horupipes, Marches, Quicksteps, Songs, &c. &c. For the Violiu, Flute, Fife, Cornet, Clarionet, Flageolet, or any Treble instrument. Price, \$2.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. I, containing 750 pieces of Music, consisting of 40 sets Quadrilles (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische); 100 Contra and Fancy Dances, with calls, and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes, Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Coutra Dances, Songs, &c. For the Violin, Fute, Cornet, Clariouct, &c. Price, \$1.

Any Book sent by mail on receipt of price.